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archeological survey report
excavations at seven south district sites

september 1989

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK
VOLUME II: ARCHEOLOGICAL APPENDICES

VIRGINIA

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT SEVEN SOUTH DISTRICT SITES IN SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, VIRGINIA

(VOLUME II: THE ARCHEOLOGICAL APPENDICES)

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(With Artifact Illustrations by Kimberley Decker)

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National Park Service
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Eastern Team
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Rockville, Maryland
1989

APPENDIX 1

CERAMIC TYPES

ALBEMARLE SERIES

Basic Reference: Evans 1955:39-44.

Description: The Albemarle Series includes a group of pottery types which share a number of attributes. The ware is usually light red to orange-red; occasionally, it is gray-red. The ware is sandy textured with crushed quartz temper, or, rarely, with crushed granite or greenstone temper which consists of angular, medium to large particles. The size of the temper varies from 1 mm to 1 cm, with most being between 3 mm and 5 mm. The temper comprises about 10 to 15 percent of the paste. The paste is compact and is clayey to the touch. Fine water-bubble pores and crackle lines are evident around the particles of temper. The paste is not friable. Mohs' hardness ranges from 3.0 to 3.5. On the sherd breaks, angular fracture has occurred along the lines of weakness around the temper. The rim and vessel shapes are distinctive. Several types are included within this series: Albemarle Plain, Albemarle Cord Marked, Albemarle Fabric Impressed, Albemarle Net Impressed, Albemarle Simple Stamped, and Albemarle Scraped.

Dimensions: The various dimensional attributes, by type, are listed in Evans (1955).

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D.1320±50yrs.*	Cabin Run Hamlet, Va.		
A.D.1310±150yrs.	John East Mound, Va.		
A.D.1250±60yrs.*	Cabin Run Hamlet, Va.		
A.D.1220±90yrs.	John East Mound, Va.		
A.D.1220±80yrs.*	Cabin Run Hamlet, Va.		
A.D.1210±120yrs.*	" "		
A.D.1130±80yrs.*	" "		
A.D.1000±60yrs.	Culler, Va.		
A.D. 930±80yrs.*	Cabin Run Hamlet, Va.		
A.D. 920±100yrs.*	Cabin Run Hamlet, Va.		
A.D. 900±290yrs.	John East Mound, Va.		
A.D. 650±140yrs.	Davis Farm, Va.		

(Note: *This date is associated with Albemarle Fabric and Albemarle Cord Marked pottery types.)

General Distribution: Albemarle pottery has been found in Virginia and Maryland.

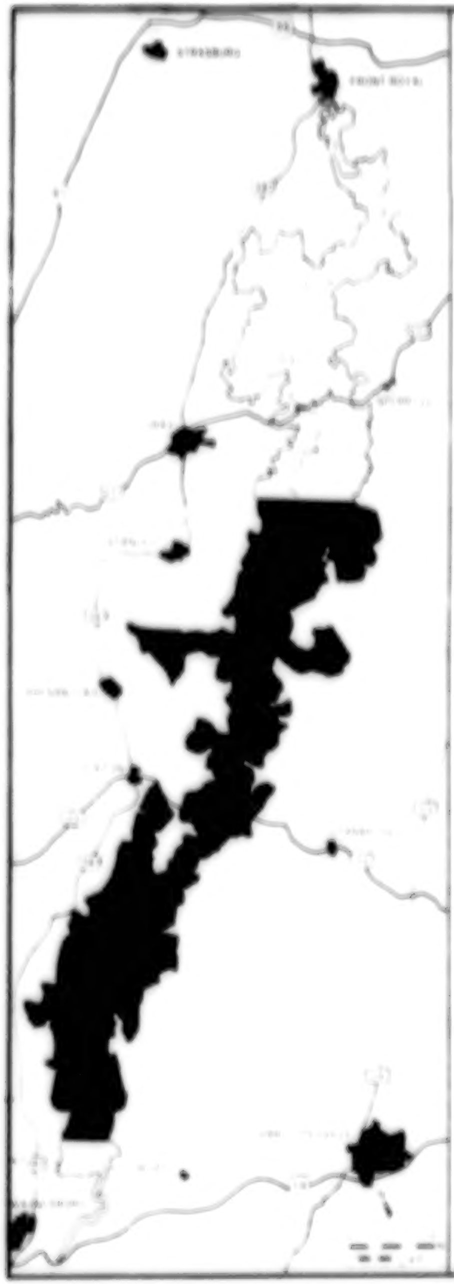
Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Reference
44AU158 (AU158)	18[1]	Foss 1977:78
" "	54	Foss 1979b:131
44MA27 (MD112)	23[2]	Foss 1977:109
44MA87	3[3]	Inashima 1984a:29-31
44RM210 (RM117)	1	Foss 1977:128

(Notes: 1. This total includes 14 Cord Marked, 2 Net Inpressed, and 2 Plain.

2. This total includes 14 unspecified, 5 Fabric Impressed, 2 Net Impressed, 1 Cord Marked, and 1 Plain.)

3. This total consists of 3 mendable fragments of Cord Marked.



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FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A1.1. Distribution Map of Albemarle Series Ceramics.

POTOMAC CREEK WARE

Basic Reference: Stephenson et al. 1963:113-120.

Description: Potomac Creek Ware includes a group of pottery types composed of black to brown or tan to buff clay. Interior and exterior surface colors are usually the same. Core colors form about three-fourths of the wall thickness and are usually opposite in darkness from the exterior colors. The majority of the vessels exhibit surface smudging. The temper consists primarily of angular, crushed quartz and comprises 20 to 35 percent of the paste. The temper varies from 1 mm to 4 mm in diameter. A minority of the vessels are tempered with medium to coarse sand. The texture is fine to medium. Moh's hardness ranges from 3.0 to 4.0. The types included within the Potomac Creek Ware are Cord Impressed and Plain.

Dimensions: Dimensional attributes are listed in Evans 1955.

Age:

Date	Site	Lab No.	Reference
A.D.1200±55yrs.	Robbins Farm, De.		

General Distribution: The Potomac Creek Ware has been reported from Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Reference
44AU158 (AU158)	5	Foss 1977:78
44AU158 (AU158)	35	Foss 1979b:131

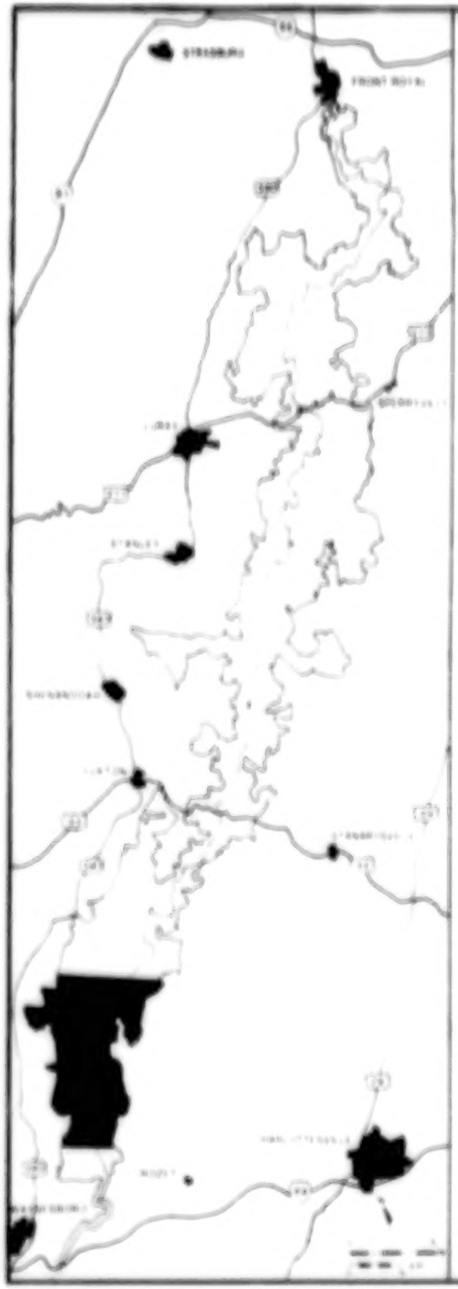

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Figure A1.2. Distribution Map of Potomac Creek Ceramics.

RADFORD SERIES

Basic Reference: Evans 1955:64-69.

Description: The Radford Series consists of a group of pottery types on a ware characterized by grey to grey-tan color, a grey to black core, crushed limestone temper, and diagnostic rim and vessel shapes. The temper consists of crushed, angular particles of limestone which range from less than 1 mm to 6 mm. The temper occupies about 25 percent of the paste. On some sherds, the limestone has leached out and only angular voids remain. In some cases, the occurrence of fossil shells in the limestone gives these voids the appearance of shell temper. The paste is compact, not friable, and is clayey to the touch. The sherd breaks are decidedly angular and jagged. Mohs' hardness ranges from 3.0 to 3.5. A faint sparkle is evident on many of the sherds as the result of very fine mica inclusions in the clay. The Radford Series includes the following pottery types: Radford Knot Roughened and Net Impressed, Radford Cord Marked, Radford Fabric Impressed, and Radford Plain.

Dimensions: The dimensional attributes are listed in Evans (1955) by type.

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D.1600±200yrs.	Belspring, Va.		
A.D.1505±90yrs.	Brown Johnson, Va.		
A.D.1490±75yrs.	" "		
A.D.1415±65yrs.	Burial Cave, Va.		
A.D.1300±50yrs.#	Sours, Va.		
A.D.1280±120yrs.	Ingles Bottom, Va.		
A.D.1215±75yrs.	Brown Johnson, Va.		
A.D.1045±60yrs.	Thomas, Va.		
A.D. 890±60yrs.	Arrington, Va.		
A.D. 815±50yrs.	Flanary, Va.		

(Notes: #This date applies to the Radford Fabric Impressed.

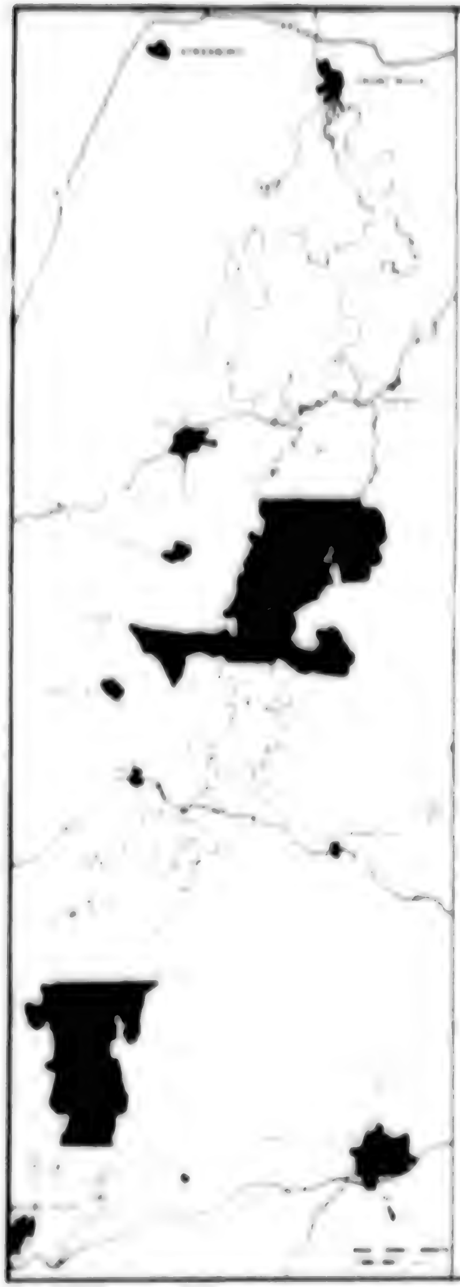
The radiocarbon date of A.D. 1830±60 yrs. from the Browning Site, Va. seems to be too late and is, therefore, not used in the current study.

The radiocarbon date of A.D. 585±750 yrs. from the Roberts Site, Virginia has an extremely large sigma and is, therefore, not used in the present study.)

General Distribution: The Radford Series pottery is found in Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Reference
44AU158 (AU158)	16	Foss 1979b:131
44MA27(MD112)	2	Foss 1977:109



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE
FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A1.3. Distribution Map of Radford Ceramics.

STONY CREEK SERIES

Basic Reference: Evans 1955:60-75

Description: The Stony Creek Series includes a group of pottery types whose distinctive attributes are fine quartz sand temper, gritty and sandy texture, light tan to light orange tan or light red-tan surfaces, and distinctive rim and vessel shapes. The temper consists of fine to medium waterworn quartz sand which measures up to 2 mm in diameter. For the most part, this sand is either clear or white quartz. The texture is granular, gritty, and sandy to the touch. The mixture is compact and not porous or granular. Sherds are relatively hard, having a Mohs' hardness of between 3.0 and 3.5, and are fairly difficult to break. The types within this series include: Stony Creek Cord Marked, Stony Creek Fabric Impressed, Stony Creek Net Impressed and Roughened, Stony Creek Simple Stamped, Nottoway Incised, Stony Creek Plain, and Rivanna Scraped.

Dimensions: Dimensional attributes are listed by Evans (1955) by type in his study and are not repeated here.

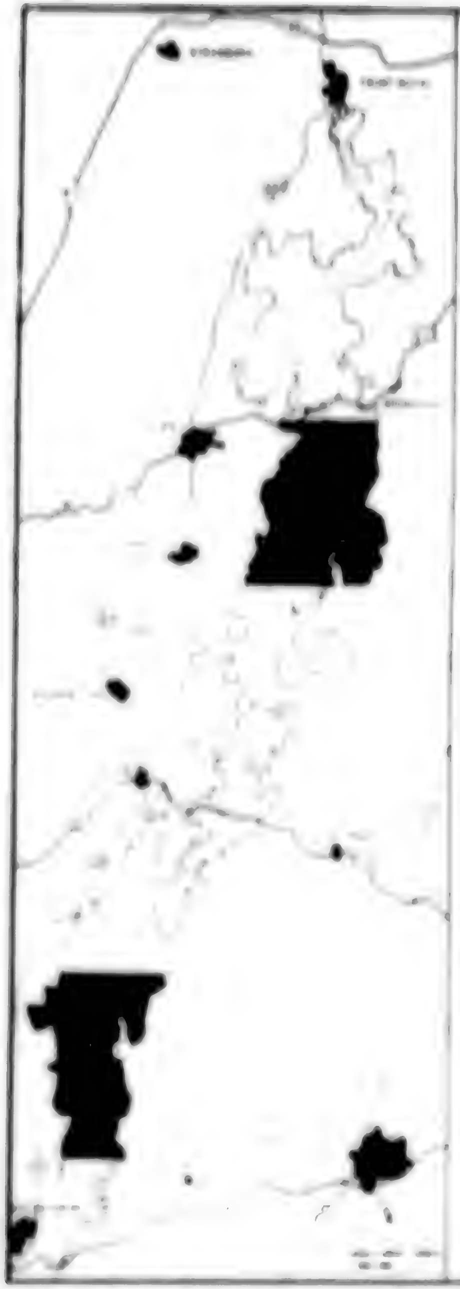
Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D.1040±120yrs.	Irwin, Va.		
A.D. 890±140yrs	Davis Farm, Va		

General Distribution: The Stony Creek Series is found within Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Reference
44MA2 (MD176)	NA	Foss 1979a:46
44AU158 (AU158)	?	Foss 1979b:111



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE
FOR ILLUSTRATION

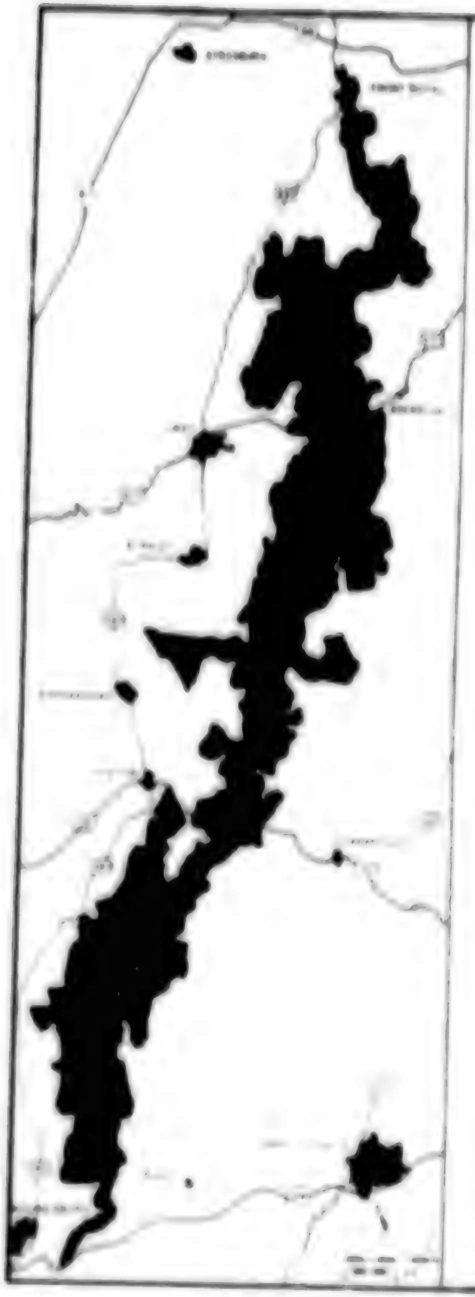
Figure A1.4. Distribution Map of Stony Creek Ceramics.

UNTYPED SHERDS

The small size and/or poor condition of a number of sherds preclude their identification as representative of specific named ceramic types. They are therefore listed here primarily as a general indicator of prehistoric occupation during the Woodland Period.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Reference
44AB183	1	NA
44AU12 (AU12)	1	Hoffman et al. 1975:[illegible]
44AU257 (AU150)	3	Hoffman et al. 1975:[illegible]
44GN41	1	Inashima 1989:Chapter IV
NA (GR 127)	4	Hoffman et al. 1975:[illegible]
44MA102	1	NA
44WR120	1	NA



UNILLUSTRATED

Figure A 1.5. Distribution Map of Untyped Ceramics.

APPENDIX 2

PROJECTILE POINT TYPOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

In identifying the projectile points recovered during the Skyline Drive Archeology Project, a number of references were consulted. During this process, the information contained within this appendix was compiled. Each classification includes a basic description of the morphology and metrical attributes of a named type. Associated stratigraphic or radiocarbon dates are listed. (All radiocarbon dates where unreferenced are from Gleach 1985.) Where the data are available, the metrical attributes and lithic composition of the specimens from Shenandoah National Park are listed by site. Comparisons with and relationships to other named types are made as applicable. The accompanying illustrations depict the general locations of each occurrence of the type within the park and the appearance of a typical specimen.

In classifying the projectile points, the overall size and shape of each specimen was examined (Figure A2.1). Based largely upon basal configuration, a general categorization into one of eight groups was performed. After this initial sorting, a second sorting according to size was conducted. Once this step had been done, each specimen was compared to the detailed descriptions of several named types and, where available, to the illustrated ranges of the original type-specimens. Projectile points not conforming to the published type descriptions were described but not classified by type name.

The morphological attributes (Figures A2.2 to A2.6) which were examined and described for each projectile point include overall shape and size, blade form, blade cross section, tip shape, lateral edge shape and knapping, presence or absence of medial ridges, blade symmetry, shape and size of shoulders, stem shape and size, base shape and size, and longitudinal section. The basic metrical attributes (Figure A2.5) which were taken include maximum length, maximum width (usually taken across the shoulders), and maximum thickness (usually taken at a point halfway between the shoulders). In addition (Figures A2.5 and A2.6), a series of other measurements were made as applicable: stem height, width across the top of the stem (corner-notched specimens), width across the middle of the stem (side-notched specimens), base width, width and depth of a side-notch, and width and depth of an incurvate or bifurcated base.

On top of the primary attributes, a series of secondary attributes were recorded. First, each specimen was identified according to lithic material and according to the color and relative quality of that material. Lithic data were collected in order to chart lithic preference spatially and chronologically. Such information was also kept in order to relate other debitage and tools within each assemblage to the projectile points. Second, indications of impact damage to the tip, use wear along the blade edges, hafting wear along the stem, and post-depositional damage were observed. Use and non-use wear and damage were examined in order to understand the actual mode of employment of each projectile point and to develop a relative sense of differential survivability for each type. Third, signs of resharpening and other tool maintenance were noted.

Repair attributes were studied as a means to explore the patterns of curation for each type.

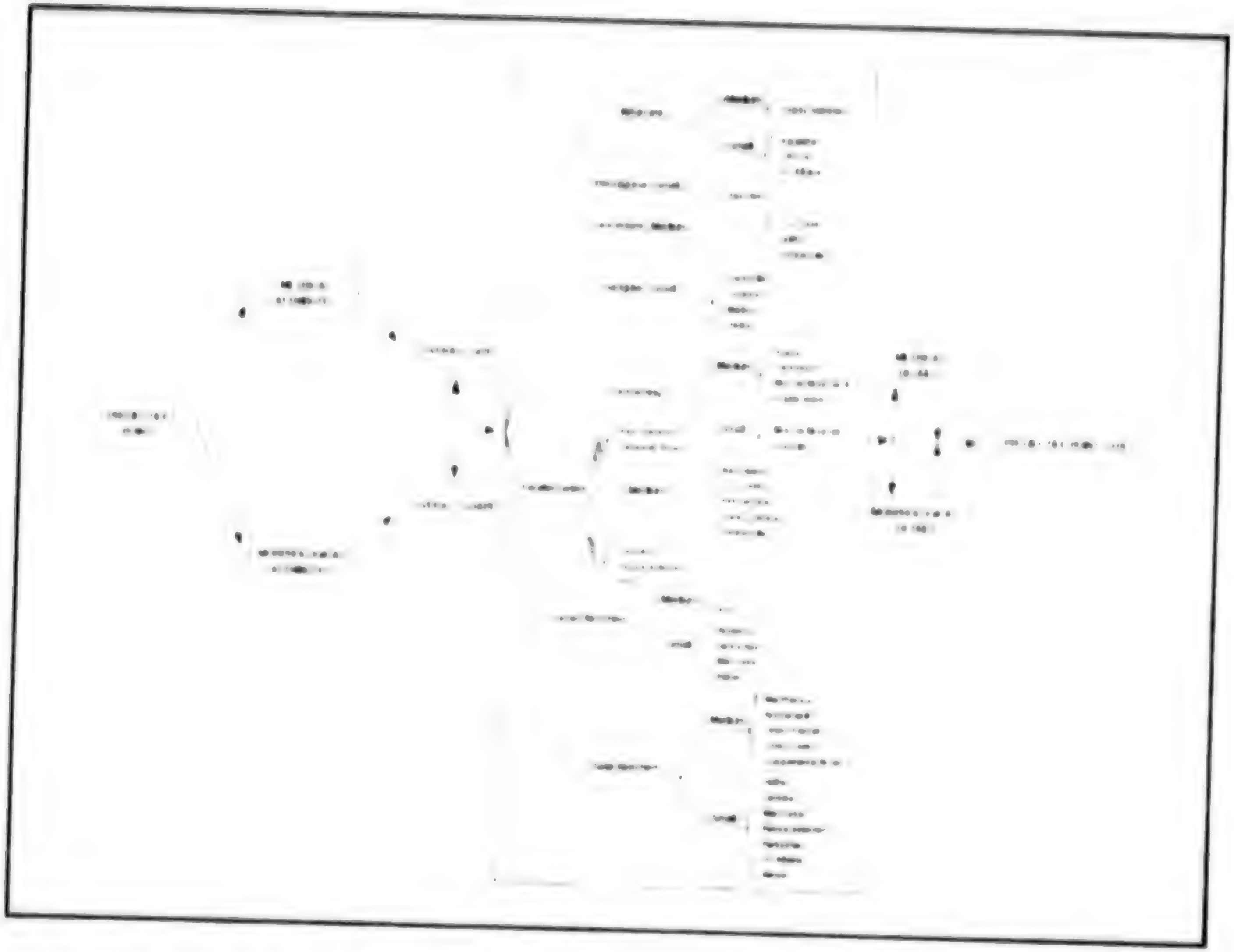


Figure A2.1. The Projectile Point Identification Process.

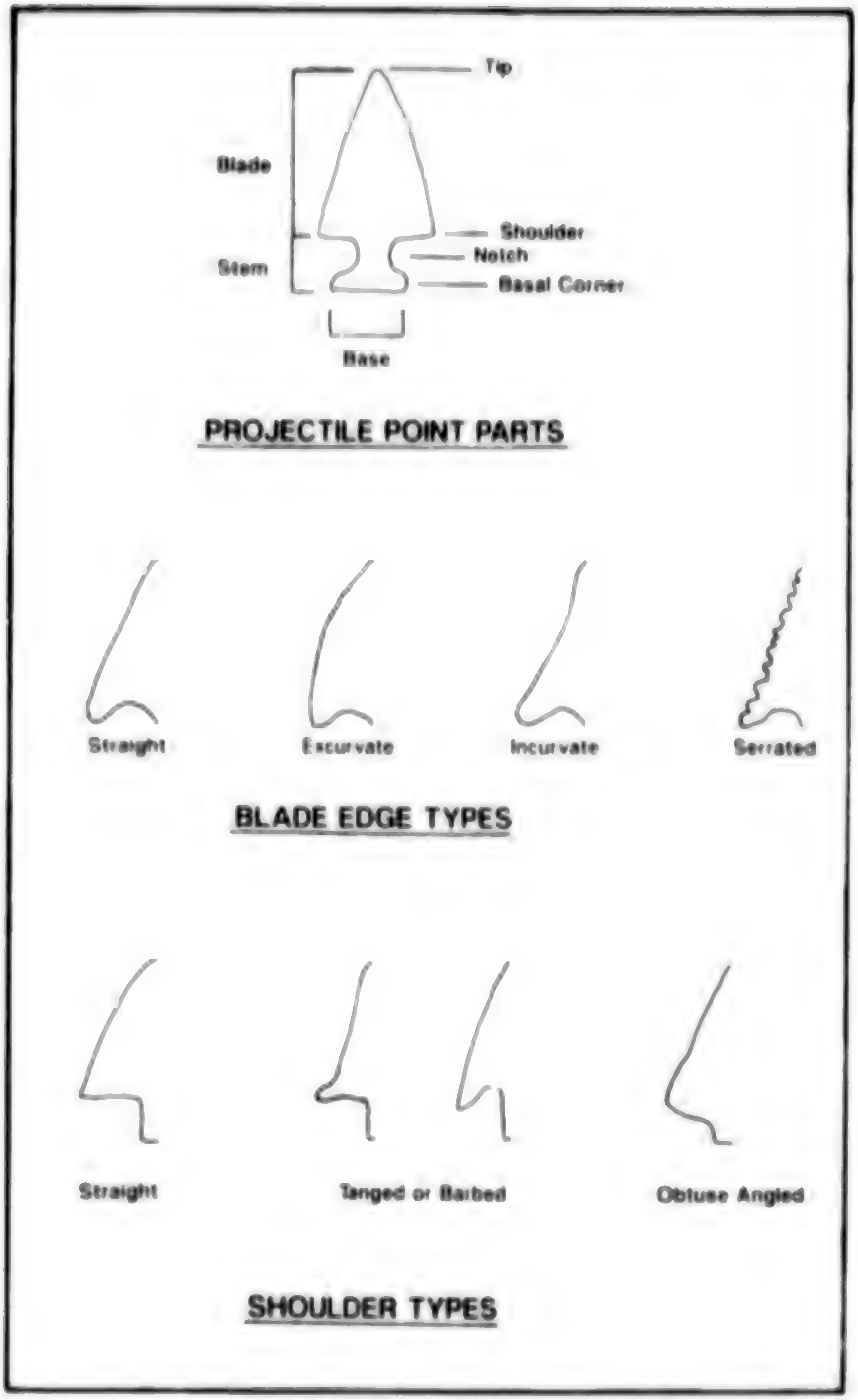


Figure A2.2. General Projectile Point, Blade Edge, and Shoulder Terminology.

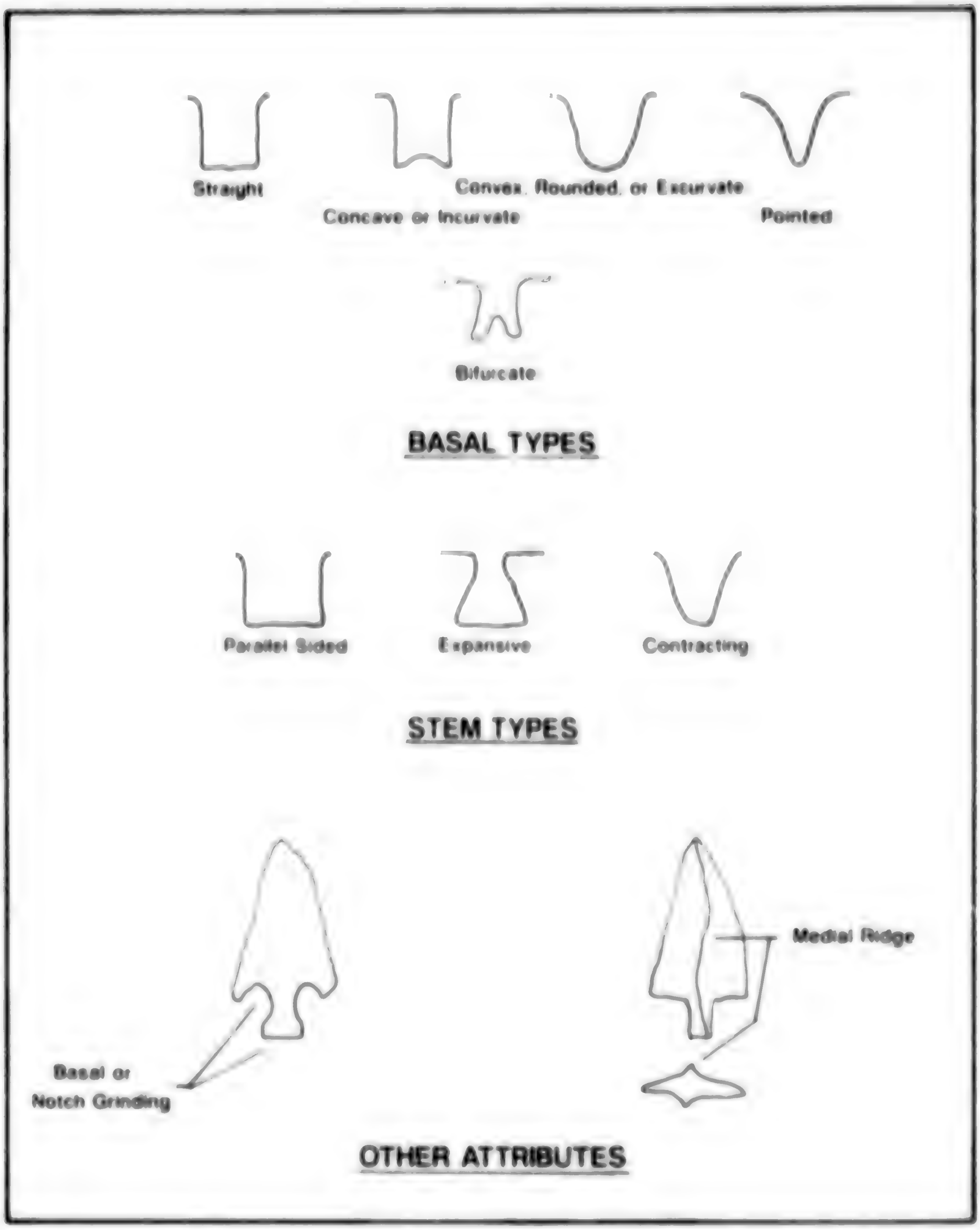


Figure A2.3. Projectile Point Base, Stem, and Miscellaneous Terminology.

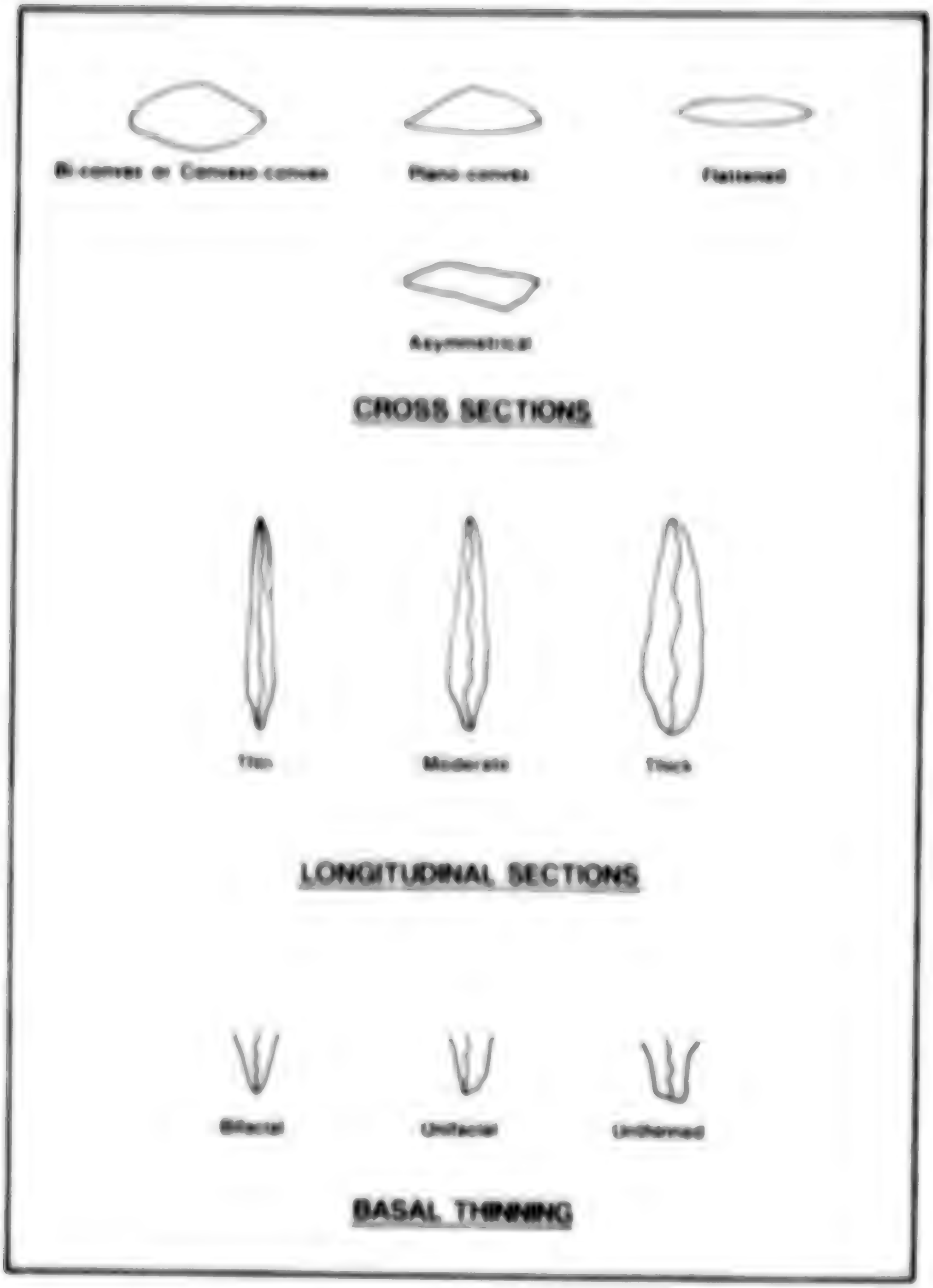


Figure A2.4. Projectile Point Cross Section, Longitudinal Section, and Basal Thinning Terminology.

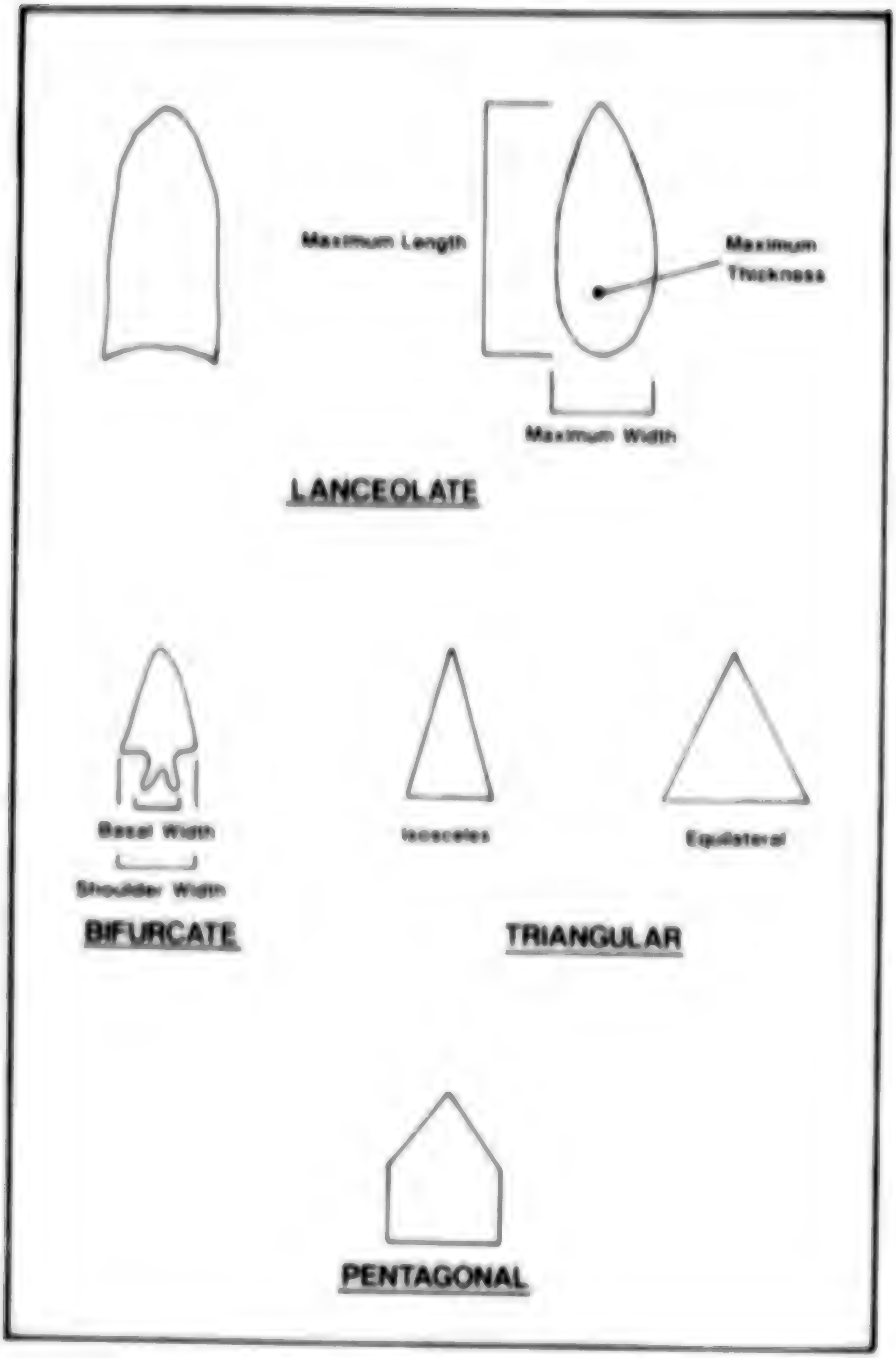


Figure A2.5. Projectile Point Morphology.

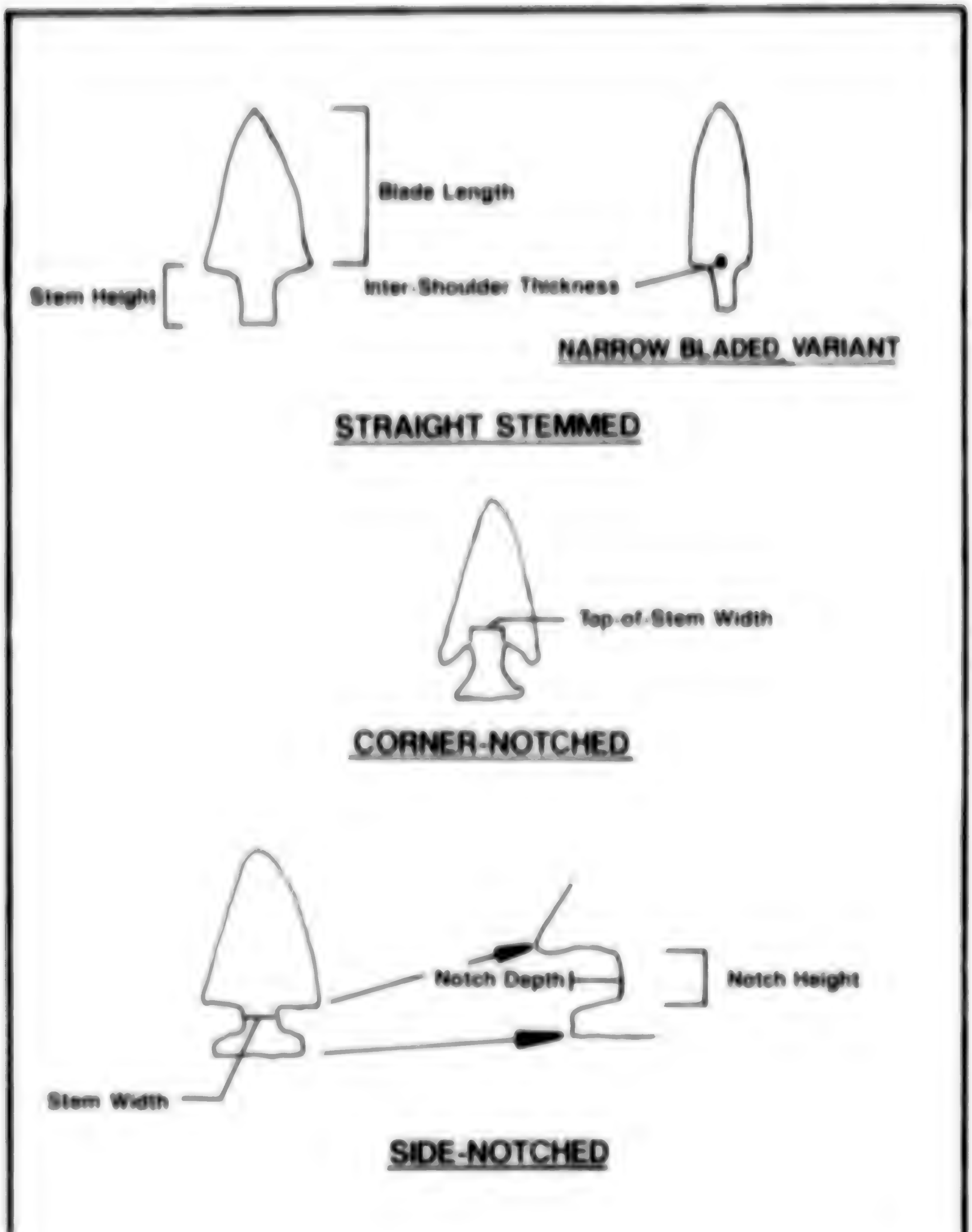


Figure A2.6. More Projectile Point Morphology.

ADENA

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:12-13, 60-61.

Description: The Adena is a large point with a broad, lobate stem. The blades are ovoid to lanceolate in shape. The sides are excurvate. The shoulders are minimal and are at either right angles or obtuse angles to the stem. The stem is broad and contracts slightly to a rounded or pointed base. Stem grinding is occasionally present. The cross section is bi-convex or nearly flat.

Dimensions: Among the specimens from New York, the following measurements were encountered:

Length: Varies from 4.3 cm to 10.2 cm.

Width: Varies from 2.1 cm to 5.1 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.6 cm to 1.1 cm.

Age: The Adena is felt to date from about 800 B.C. to 300 B.C. (Justice 1987:192).

Material: In New York, most specimens are made of local flints or rarely of quartz.

General Distribution: The Adena is primarily found within the upper Ohio River Valley with peripheral distribution into Tennessee and New York.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA

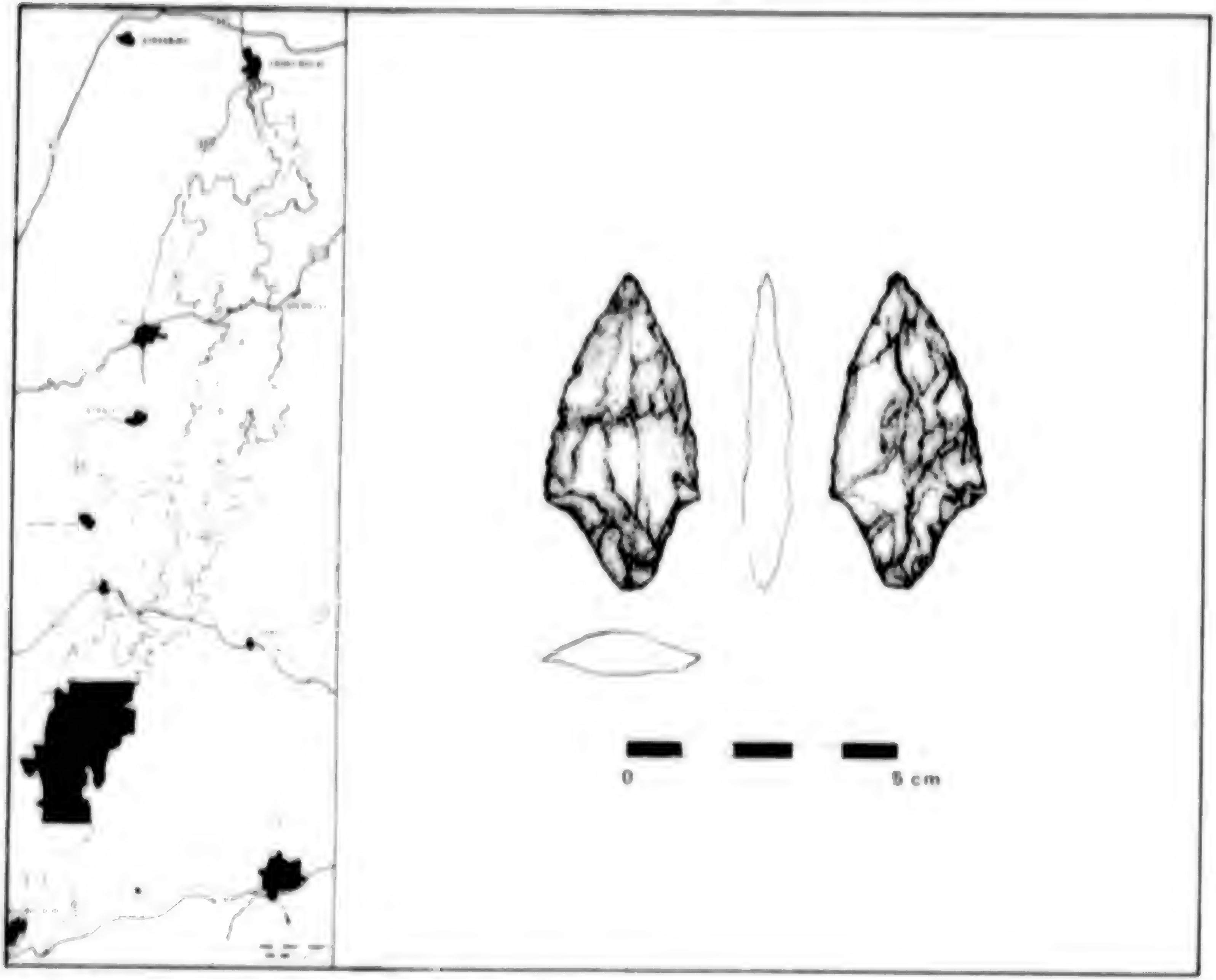


Figure A2.7. Distribution Map and Illustration: Adena.

BARE ISLAND

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:14-15, 62-64.

Description: The Bare Island is a medium to large, finely knapped, symmetrical point. The blade is usually a slender isosceles triangle. On the shorter specimens, the blade is proportionately broader. The sides of the blade are slightly excurvate on most specimens. On the large specimens, the sides may be straight. Rarely, the sides are irregular or incurvate. The tip is sharply pointed and centered on the stem. A distinct medial ridge is absent. The shoulders are narrow and often are slightly rounded. The shoulders taper or angle into the stem. Occasionally, the shoulders are at right angles to the stem. On a few specimens, the top of the stem is slightly constricted. The stem is, for the most part, parallel-sided and is either rectangular or square in outline. The stem is, in a few cases, slightly flaring or slightly contracting. The stem width is always narrower than that of the shoulders. The corners of the base are usually at right angles. The base is generally straight. Rarely, the base is angled or slightly concave. Grinding along the stem edges and the base is common. The cross section is oval and relatively thick; the quartz specimens are typically thicker than those made from other materials.

Dimensions: The specimens from New York exhibit the following dimensional attributes:

Length: Varies from 3.05 cm to 9.65 cm, with an average of slightly over 5.0 cm.

Width: Varies from one-third to one-half of the overall length.

Thickness: NA

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44MA61	N290.0E328.5B1-1#	4.25p	2.40	0.76
44MA92	N402.4E93.5B1-7*	NA	2.89	0.90
" "	N402.4E93.5B2-2*	NA	2.65	0.73

(Reference: *Inashima 1986d:123. #Inashima 1988.)

(Note: N402.4E93.5B1-7 is quartz. N402.4E93.5B2-2 is quartzite.
p, Partial Measurement.)

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
1850B.C.±180yrs.	Sheep Rock Shelter, Pa.		
2350B.C.±180yrs.	" " "		

Material: In the southern part of the Bare Island's range, quartz is the dominant material utilized. Farther north, flint predominates. Quartzite, siltstone, rhyolite, argillite, gneiss, and schist have, however, been known to have been employed.

General Distribution: The Bare Island has been found in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA61	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1988:115
44MA92	1	Quartz	Inashima 1986d:124
" "	1	Quartzite	" "

Comments: The Bare Island intergrades into the Poplar Island point and is, also, somewhat similar to the Holmes point (Ritchie 1971:14-15). The small variants of the Bare Island are, further, similar to a number of both named and unnamed small stemmed point types.

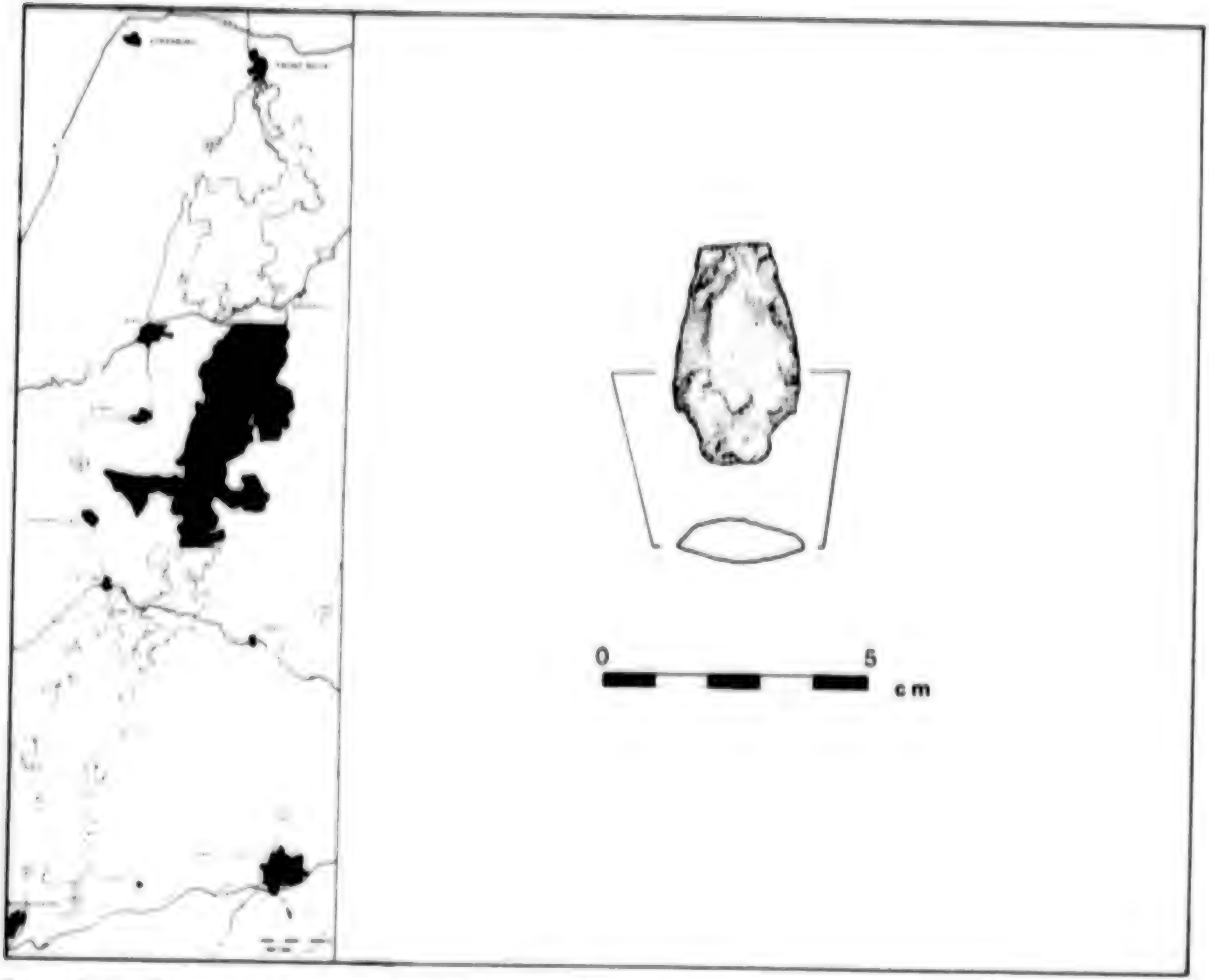


Figure A2.8. Distribution Map and Illustration: Bare Island.

BREWERTON CORNER-NOTCHED

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:16, 66-67.

Description: The Brewerton Corner-notched is a medium-sized, broad, and thick projectile point. The blade is trianguloid in outline. The lateral edges are either slightly excurvate, less often straight, or rarely incurvate. The shoulders are moderately to prominently barbed. The shoulders are oriented either roughly perpendicular to or often dipping below the top of the stem. The corner-notches are medium to large in size. The sides of the stem are expansive. In the illustrated examples, the width of the base varies from being slightly greater than, to as wide as, to narrower than the shoulders. The base itself may be straight, slightly convex, or rarely slightly concave. In the New York specimens, about two-thirds had ground bases.

Dimensions: The New York examples have the following general dimensions:

Length: Ranges from 2.38 cm to 7.94 cm, with most falling between 3.18 cm and 5.52 cm.

Width: Ranges from 1.59 cm to 6.35 cm.

Thickness: Ranges from 0.48 cm to 0.95 cm, with most about 0.79 cm.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44AB309	N331.0E344.2-1	2.99p	2.31	0.53

(Note: p, Partial Measurement.)

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
1820B.C.±90yrs.	Meadowcroft, Pa.		
2010B.C.±100yrs.	O'Neil, N.Y.	Y-1273	Funk 1976:271
2040B.C.±180yrs.	Bay Street I, Ma.		
2050B.C.±85yrs.	Sylvan Lake, N.Y.		
2050B.C.±220yrs.	O'Neil, N.Y.	I-424	Funk 1976:271
2200B.C.±60yrs.	Rohr Rockshelter, W.Va.	Y-484	George & Davis 1986:19
2210B.C.±140yrs.	Sylvan Lake, N.Y.		
2390B.C.±120yrs.	Binette, Ct.		
2440B.C.±180yrs.	Neville, N.H.		
2525B.C.±300yrs.	Bannerman, N.Y.		
2780B.C.±180yrs.	Bashan Lake, Ct.		

Age (Cont.):

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
2830B.C.±210yrs.	Wmeco, Ma.		
3275B.C.±195yrs.	Chas. Meadows, Ma.		
3680B.C.±115yrs.	Zawatske, N.Y.	DIC-352	George & Davis 1986:19
4140B.C.±240yrs.*	Brown, Pa.	RL-1879	George & Davis 1986:14

(Note: *MASCA corrected date.)

Material: The New York specimens are made usually of local gray flint. In Pennsylvania, black flint, chert, argillaceous shale, chalcedony, and jasper are, in decreasing order, employed.

General Distribution: The Brewerton Corner-notched has been reported from New York, central New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and central Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB309	1	Chert	Inashima 1989:Chap. 5

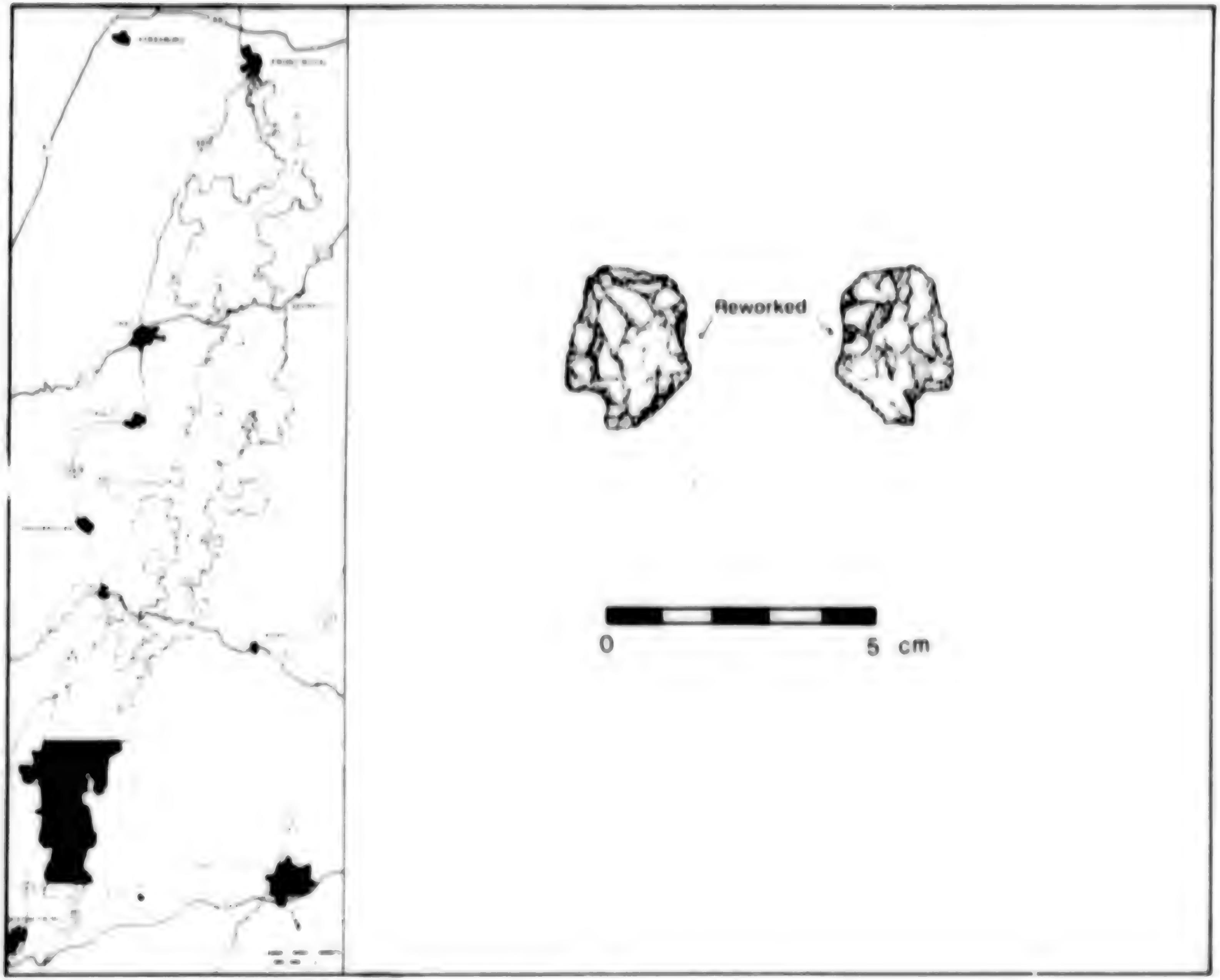


Figure A2.9. Distribution Map and Illustration: Brewerton Corner-Notched.

CLARKSVILLE SMALL TRIANGULAR

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:108, 111-112, 118.

Description: The Clarksville Small Triangular is a very small triangular point which is usually equilateral in shape. Some large specimens, however, are isosceles triangles. The equilateral triangular specimens have straight or slightly convex sides. The isosceles specimens have straight to concave sides. The bases tend to be slightly and irregularly concave.

Dimensions: The North Carolina specimens have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 1.0 cm to 1.8 cm, with an average of 1.4 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.0 cm to 1.6 cm, with an average of 1.2 cm.

Thickness: NA

Age (*Date Adjusted for A.D.1950 Base Year):

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D.1735±200yrs.*	Gaston, N.C.	M527	Coe 1964:118
A.D.1580±200yrs.*	Gaston, N.C.	M525	Coe 1964:118

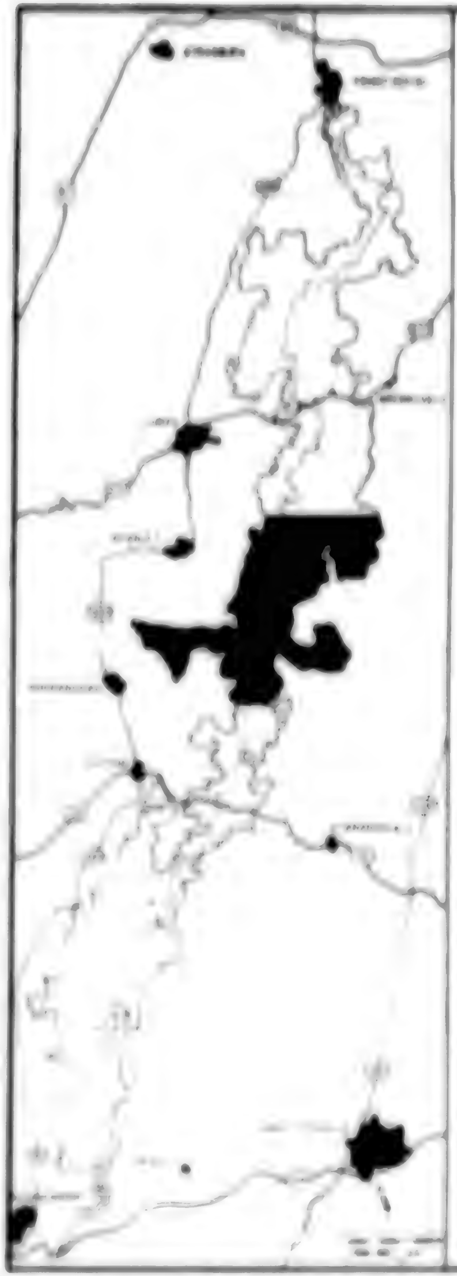
Material: In North Carolina, the Clarksville Small Triangular is made predominantly of white vein quartz. In the Piedmont Uplands of Virginia, this type is usually made of chert.

General Distribution: North Carolina and Piedmont Uplands of Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA27(MD112)	1	Quartz	Foss 1977:100

Comments: The Clarksville Small Triangular is viewed (Coe 1964:112) as similar to both Holland types A and B.



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE
FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A2.10. Distribution Map: Clarksville Small Triangular.

FOX CREEK

Basic References: Ritchie 1971:Preface to Revised Edition

Description: This point type, although later in age, is felt to be related to the Late Archaic Steubenville Lanceolate and Steubenville Stemmed points of the upper Ohio Valley. The Steubenville types appear to be generally smaller in size. The lanceolate forms are medium to large in size and have mildly concave bases. The lateral edges are generally excurvate. On several of the illustrated specimens, the lower portion of the blade assumes an almost parallel-sided appearance. On others, the lower segment has faintly contracting sides. The cross section is bi-convex.

The stemmed variant is a broad, thick point of medium to large size. On the illustrated specimens, the shoulders vary from minimal to virtually nonexistent. Several of the examples appear more pentagonal than stemmed. The lateral edges range from excurvate to straight. The stems vary from being paralled-sided and nearly as wide as the blade to being slightly contracting or to being faintly incurvate. The bases range from mildly incurvate to distinctly concave. One example has a straight base.

Dimensions:

Lanceolate Variants:

Length: Ranges from 2.5 cm to 8.1 cm, with most falling between 5.1 cm and 7.6 cm.

Width: Varies from 2/5 to 1/2 of the length.

Thickness: Varies from 0.8 cm to 1.0 cm.

Stemmed Variants:

Length: Ranges from 4.4 cm to 8.9 cm, with most being between 5.1 cm and 6.4 cm.

Width: Varies from 2/5 to 4/5 of the length.

Thickness: Varies from 0.6 cm to 1.1 cm.

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D. 450±80yrs.	Westheimer, N.Y.	Y-2350	Funk 1976:290
A.D. 410±80yrs.	Westheimer, N.Y.	Y-2350	Funk 1976:290
A.D. 400±80yrs.	Cunningham, Ma.	Y-1533	Funk 1976:293
A.D. 360±100yrs.	Fredenburg, N.Y.	I-3442	Funk 1976:288

Material: Both the lanceolate and stemmed variants are typically manufactured from local materials in New York.

General Distribution: The distribution of the Fox Creek point is uncertain but appears to be concentrated along the eastern section of the Middle Atlantic states.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA

Comments: A discussion of the distinctions between the Steubenville and Fox Creek points is contained in Funk 1976:287-294.

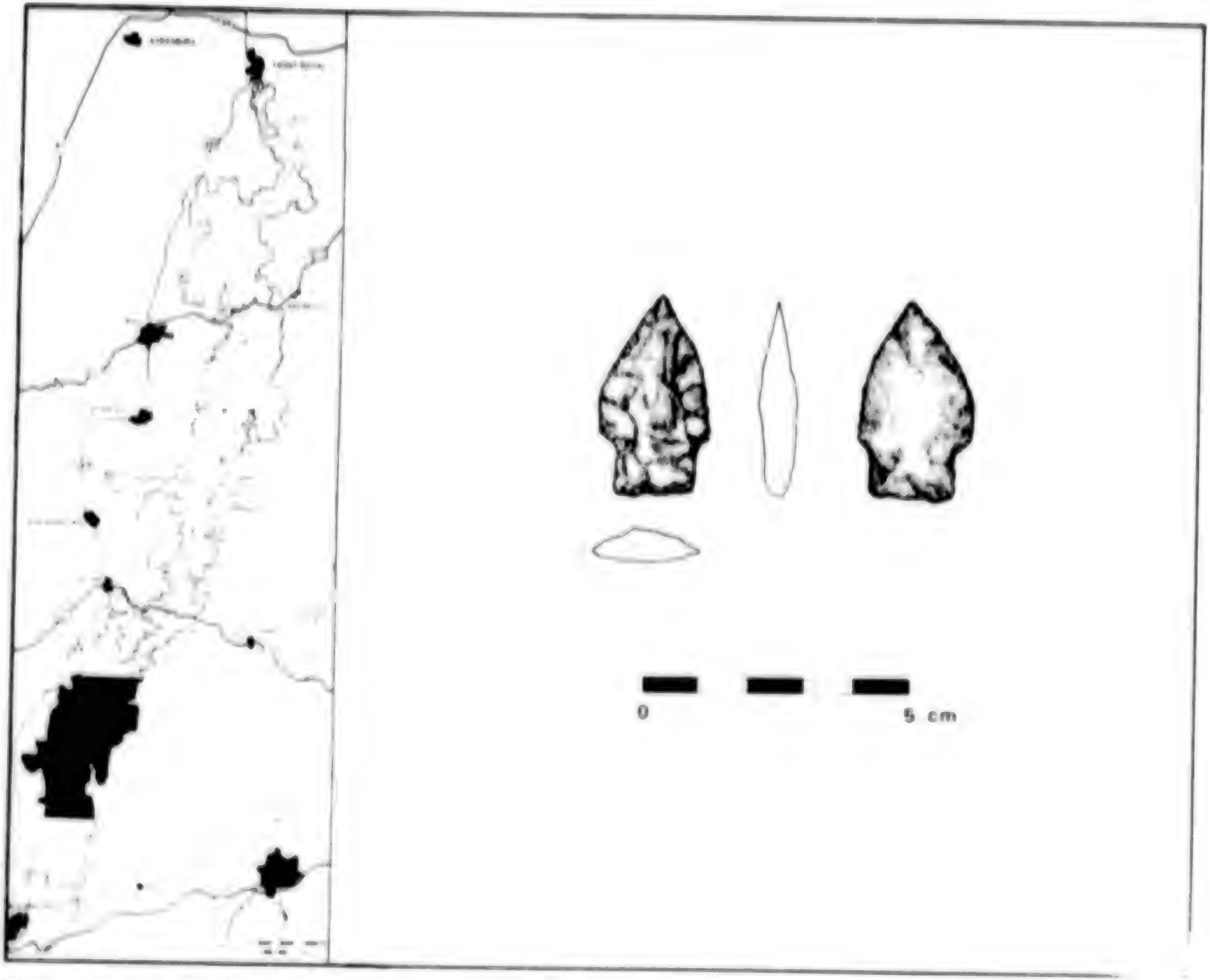


Figure A2.11. Distribution Map and Illustration: Fox Creek Stemmed.

GASTON SMALL TRIANGULAR

Comments: Miller (1976:192) in his report on the early archeological investigations at 44MA27 (MD112) identifies a clear quartz, Gaston triangular projectile point. The Gaston, however, is apparently the same point as the Clarksville Small Triangular (Coe 1964:112). For that reason, the Gaston is, for the purposes of the present study, incorporated within the Clarksville Small Triangular point type.

GUILFORD LANCEOLATE

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:40-41, 43-44, 97, 121, 123.

Description: The Guilford Lanceolate is a long, narrow bladed, projectile point with rounded, smoothly contoured sides. A minority of the specimens have a weak shoulder or break in the contour of the sides. The blade is generally thick, symmetrical, and well knapped. Most of the bases are concave; a minority are rounded; and an even smaller percentage are straight. No appreciable thinning occurs at the basal end. About a third of the type specimens exhibited pronounced grinding along the base and the lower one-third of the blade. The cross section of the blade is characteristically almond-shaped.

Dimensions: The North Carolina specimens have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 5.0 cm to 12.0 cm, with an average of 9.9 cm.

Width: Varies from 2.0 cm to 3.5 cm, with an average of 3.0 cm.

Thickness: Varies from one-half to one-third of the width.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44GN77	N206.4E224.1-1	3.88p	1.9	0.9

Age: Circa 4000 B.C.

Material: In North Carolina, the Guilford Lanceolate is made from a variety of materials including rhyolite, andesite, quartz, quartzite, and argillite. In southwestern Virginia, this type is made of quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite in decreasing order of preference.

General Distribution: The Guilford Lanceolate is found throughout the Piedmont areas of North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. A similar point, also, occurs in the southern Applachian area.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AU12	1	Quartzite	Holland 1960:19
44AU167	1	NA	Foss 1977:92
44MA2(MD174)	1	NA	Foss 1979a:68
44GN12(GR126)	2	Quartz	Hoffman et al. 1975:56-57
44GN77	1	Quartz	Inashima 1985b:32
44MA20(MD125)*	1	Cryptocrys.	Foss 1979a:60
44MA54(MD172)	1	NA	Foss 1979a:109

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park (Cont.):

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA56(MD138)	1	Quartz	Miller 1976:182
44RM214(RM115)	5	Quartzite	Hoffman et al. 1975:57
" "	1	Chert	" "

(Note: * Borderline or questionable specimen.)

Comments: The Holland Type F projectile point is viewed by Coe (1964:43) and Holland (1970:86) as belonging to the Guilford Lanceolate category.

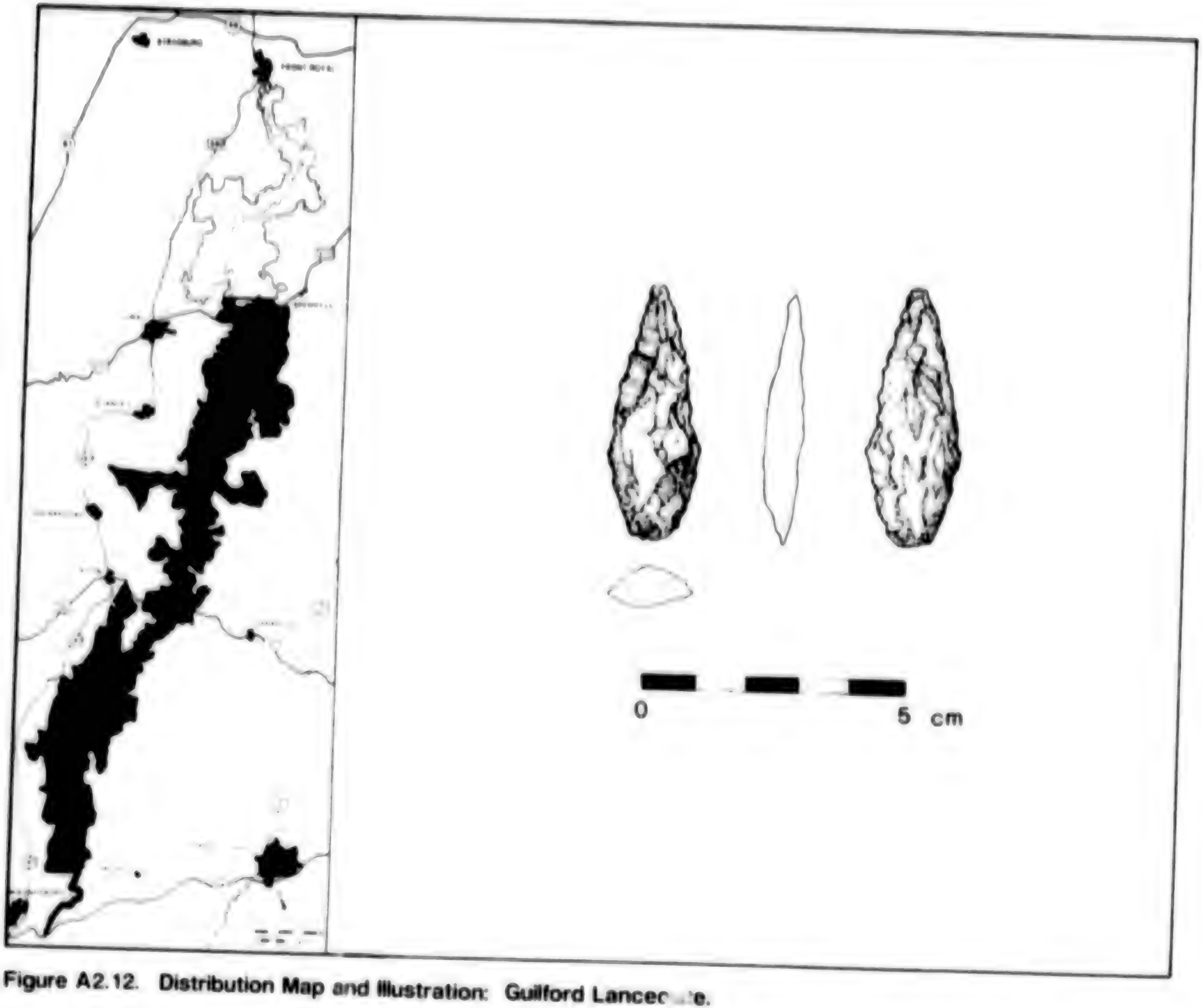


Figure A2.12. Distribution Map and Illustration: Guilford Lanceolate.

HALIFAX SIDE-NOTCHED

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:108-110, 118-119, 123

Description: The Halifax Side-Notched is a small- to medium-sized projectile point. The blade is usually long, narrow, and relatively thick. The sides are slightly convex. On a minority of the specimens, the blade is short, apparently as a result of resharpening. The sides of the shorter blades are either straight or concave. The shoulders are weak and broadly rounded except on the shorter specimens, where the shoulders are more pronounced. The side-notch is shallow to moderately shallow and is relatively wide. The corners of the base tend to be rounded. On the shorter specimens, the corners may be "sharper" and more angled. The width of the base is slightly less than that of the blade at its widest point. The base is generally slightly concave or, less common, straight. Grinding is usually evident along the base and the side-notches. The cross section of the blade is oval.

Dimensions: The North Carolina specimens exhibit the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 2.9 cm to 5.6 cm, with an average of 4.4 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.7 cm to 2.5 cm, with an average of 2.0 cm.

Thickness: NA

Notch Width: About one-third of the length of the blade.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44RM304	ZZ-1	2.83p	1.58	0.83

Age (*Date Adjusted for A.D. 1950 Base Year):

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
3490B.C.±350yrs.*#	Gaston, N.C.	M523	Coe 1964:118

(Note: # A second radiocarbon date of 2330B.C.±350 years was obtained at the Gaston Site. This date, however, was felt (Coe 1964:118) to be in error. Therefore, it is not used in the present study for the Halifax Side-Notched.)

Material: In North Carolina, the Halifax Side-Notched is commonly made of white vein quartz.

General Distribution: The Halifax Side-Notched is found throughout North Carolina and Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AU12	2	Quartz	Holland 1960:19
44AU154	1	NA	Foss 1977:69
44GN9(GR128)	1	Quartz*	Hoffman et al. 1975:55
44GN10(GR129)	2	Quartz	" "
44GN11(GR130)	1	Chalcedony	" "
44GN12(GR126)	3	Quartz	Hoffman et al. 1975:56-57
" "	3	Quartzite	" "
44GN23(GR131)	1	Quartzite*	Hoffman et al. 1975:55
44GN33(GR132)	3	Quartz	" "
NA(GR133)	1	Quartz	" "
44MA3(MD120)	1	Quartzite	Hoffman et al. 1975:56
44MA19(MD114)	1	Quartz	Hoffman et al. 1975:55
44MA18(MD115)	1	Quartz	" "
44MA23(MD146)	1	NA	Foss 1977:123
44MA29(MD116)	1	Chert*	Hoffman et al. 1975:55
" "	2	Quartzite	" "
44MA31(MD118)	1	Quartz	Hoffman et al. 1975:56
" "	1	Quartzite	" "
44MA32(MD119)	1	Quartz	" "
44MA54(MD172)	2	NA	V.R.C.A. n.d.b
44MA59(MD143)	1	NA	Miller 1976:189
" "	1	NA	Hoffman 1979b:177
44PA137(PA107)	2	Quartz*	Hoffman et al. 1975:56
44RM210(RM117)	1	NA	Foss 1977:126-130
44RM214(RM115)	1	Quartzite	Hoffman et al. 1975:57
44RM220(RM116)	1	Quartz	Hoffman et al. 1975:56
" "	1	Quartzite	" "
44RM304	1	Quartz	Inashima 1988:171-172
44WR320(WR103)	1	NA	Hoffman n.d.

(Note: *These specimens were viewed as borderline by the original analysts.)

Comments: The Halifax Side-Notched projectile point type is seen (Coe 1964:110) as encompassing specimens, which in Virginia, have been placed under the categories, Holland Type I and Holland Type M. A northern influence has been proposed and possible relationships to the Lamoka and Orient Fishtail types of New York have been suggested (Coe 1964:123).

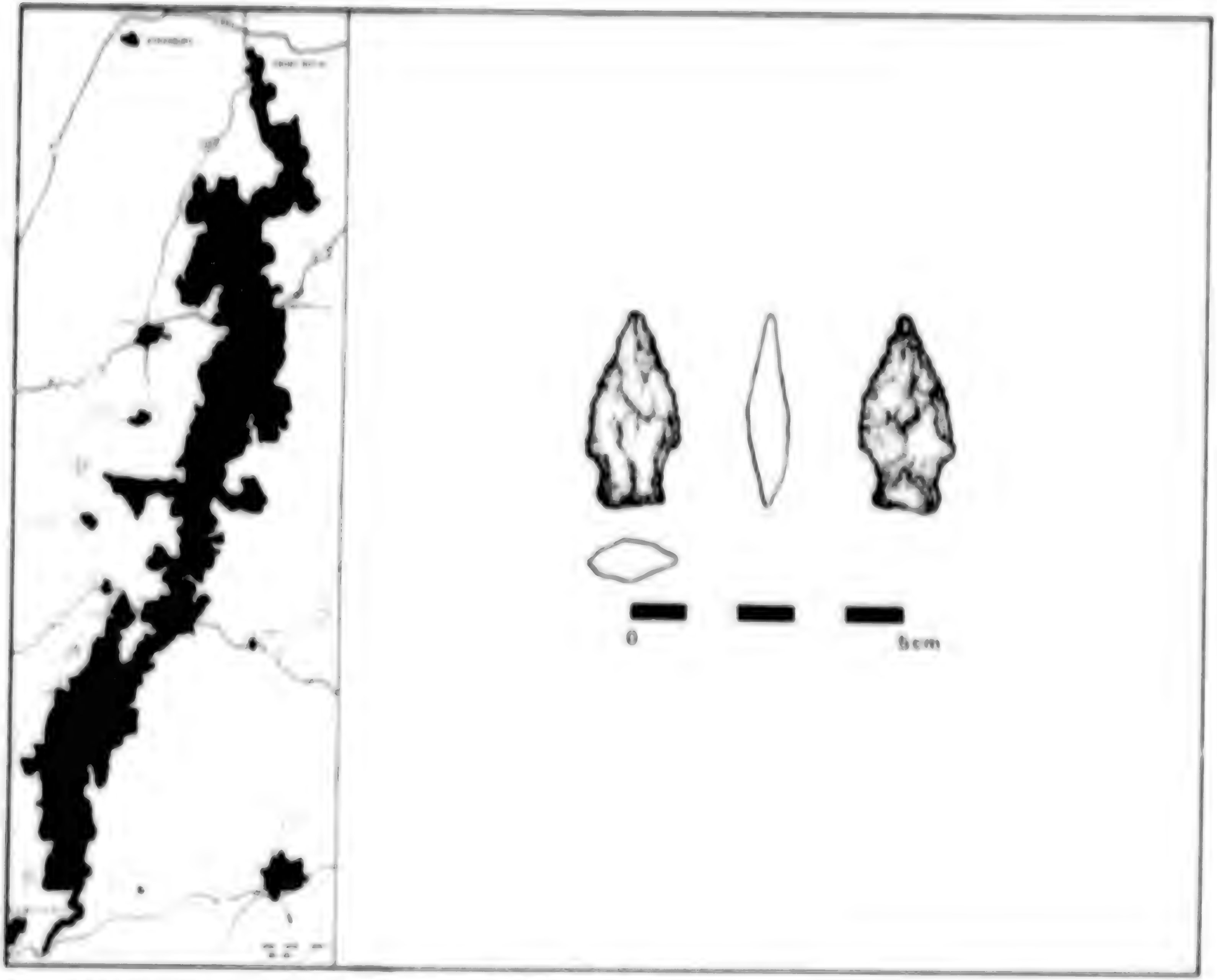


Figure A2.13. Distribution Map and Illustration: Halifax Side-Notched.

JACK'S REEF CORNER-NOTCHED

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:26-27, 78-79.

Description: The Jack's Reef Corner-Notched projectile point is a broad, thin, medium-sized point. In outline, the blade is pentagonal or ovoid. The edges of the blade are frequently angled or sometimes excurvate. The shoulders are usually pronounced barbs which dip down towards the base. Occasionally, the shoulder is short and is perpendicular to the stem. The stem is deeply corner-notched and is basally flaring. The corners of the base are, most typically, "sharp" and angled. The base is most often straight; less often, it is slightly concave. In New York, the base is, occasionally, slightly smoothed. In Pennsylvania (Kinsey 1972:437), the base is usually ground. Most of the time, the width of the base is less than that of the blade. Some specimens, however, exhibit bases which are as wide or wider than the shoulders. The cross section of the blade is flat or very nearly so.

Dimensions: The specimens from New York have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 2.5 cm to 5.7 cm, with most examples being between 4.4 cm and 5.1 cm.

Width: Ranges about 4/5 of the length.

Thickness: Varies from 0.5 cm to 0.6 cm.

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D.940±80yrs.	Wheeler, Me.		
A.D.905±250yrs.	White, N.Y.	M176	Ritchie 1971:2
A.D.830±90yrs.	Fortin Locus 2, N.Y.	I-6565	Funk 1976:296.
A.D.790±120yrs.	Faucett, Pa.	Y2475	Kinsey 1972:438
A.D.765±100yrs.	Sumac Rd., N.Y.		
A.D.750±100yrs.	Tufano, N.Y.		
A.D.710±70yrs.	Wheeler, N.Y.		
A.D.560±55yrs.	Fortin Locus 2, N.Y.	DIC-177	Funk 1976:296
A.D.510±145yrs.	Old Bear, Ky.		
A.D.400±80yrs.	Cunningham, Me.	Y-1533	Funk 1976:291

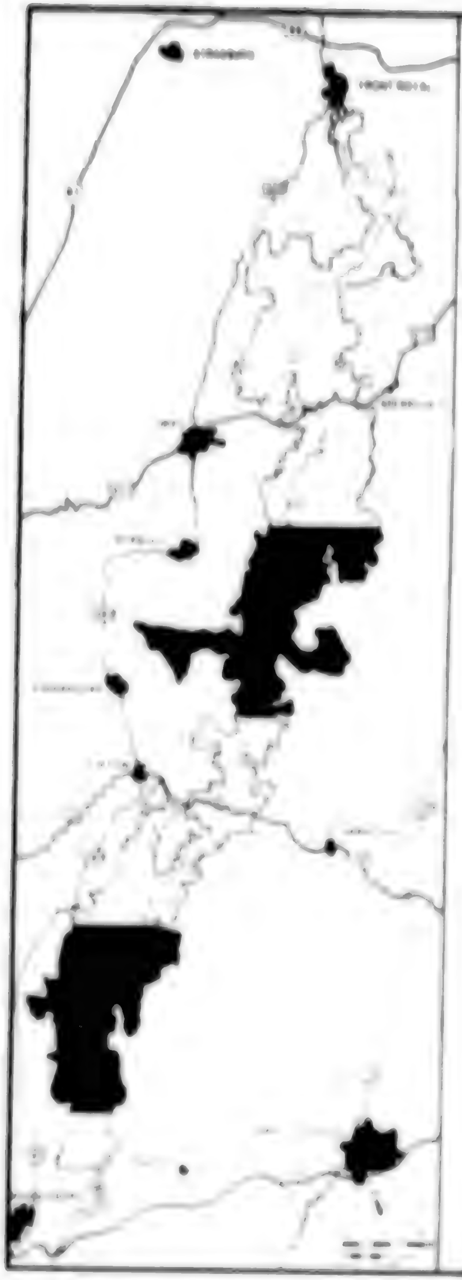
(Note: Additional radiocarbon dates for the Jack's Reef Corner-Notched have been reported, but they appear to be too recent: A.D.1750±220 years at G.B. Crane, Me.; A.D.1260±80 years at Wheeler, Me.; and A.D.1200±70 years at Wheeler, Me. These dates, therefore, are not used in the present study.)

Material: The Jack's Reef Corner-Notched, in New York, has been found made of flint, jasper, and chalcedony. In Pennsylvania (Kinsey 1972:437), the point is usually made of a non-local cryptocrystalline rock.

General Distribution: The Jack's Reef Corner-Notched point has been found in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park :

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AU158	1	Jasper	Foss 1977:76
44MA59(MD143)	1	Quartzite	Hoffman 1979b:177, 190
" "	1	Cyrpto.	" "



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE

FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A2.14. Distribution Map: Jack's Reef Corner-Notched.

KANAWHA STEMMED

Basic Reference: Broyles 1971:58-59.

Description: The Kanawha Stemmed is a small to medium size point. The blade varies in shape from an isosceles triangular to a nearly equilateral triangular. Occasionally, the blade has the appearance of a Christmas tree. The sides of the blade are generally serrated. The sides are straight or, to varying degrees, incurvate. The incurvate sides appear to be the result of resharpening the blade. On the straight-sided specimens, the blade is more isosceles triangular in shape; the shoulders are distinct and perpendicular to the stem. On the incurvate-sided specimens, the blade is more equilaterally triangular and the shoulders are, more commonly, barbed. The upper portion of the stem is shallowly to moderately constricted. The corners of the base are usually moderately flaring and are rounded. The base, typically, is relatively deeply indented. Rarely, the base is only slightly concave or is straight. No evidence of grinding is present along the base.

Dimensions: In West Virginia, the Kanawha Stemmed specimens have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 1.9 cm to 4.8 cm, with most specimens falling between 3.0 cm and 3.6 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.9 cm to 3.7 cm, with most specimens falling between 2.3 cm and 2.7 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.3 cm to 0.7 cm.

Base Width: Varies from one-third to one-half of the width of the shoulders.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44MA92	N367.4E98.5B1-2*#	NA	3.53	0.91
44RM276	N115.5E106.1A2-1°	3.72	2.86	0.64

(Reference: *Inashima 1986d:123. °Inashima 1986b:40.)

(Note: #This specimen has attributes which place it somewhere between a Kanawha Stemmed and a Stanly Stemmed.)

Age:

Date	Site	Lab No.	Reference
5930B.C.±145yrs.	Russ, N.Y.	DIC474	Funk 1979:30
6010B.C.±215yrs.	Russ Locus 2, N.Y.	DIC473	Funk & Wellman 1984:91
6210B.C.±100yrs.	St. Albans, W.Va.	NA	Broyles 1971:59
6270B.C.±470yrs.	Russ Locus 2, N.Y.	DIC475	Funk & Wellman 1984:91

Material: In West Virginia, the Kanawha Stemmed has been made from black flint, grey chert, and tan chert.

General Distribution: The Kanawha Stemmed has been found in an area ranging from Alabama to New York.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA92*	1	Chert	Inashima 1986d:120, 123-125
44RM276	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1986b:40-41

(Note: *The attributes of this specimen are transitional between those of the Kanawha Stemmed and the Stanly Stemmed.)

Comments: The Kanawha Stemmed is viewed by Coe (personal communication cited in Broyles 1971:59) as probably being ancestral to the larger Stanly Stemmed.

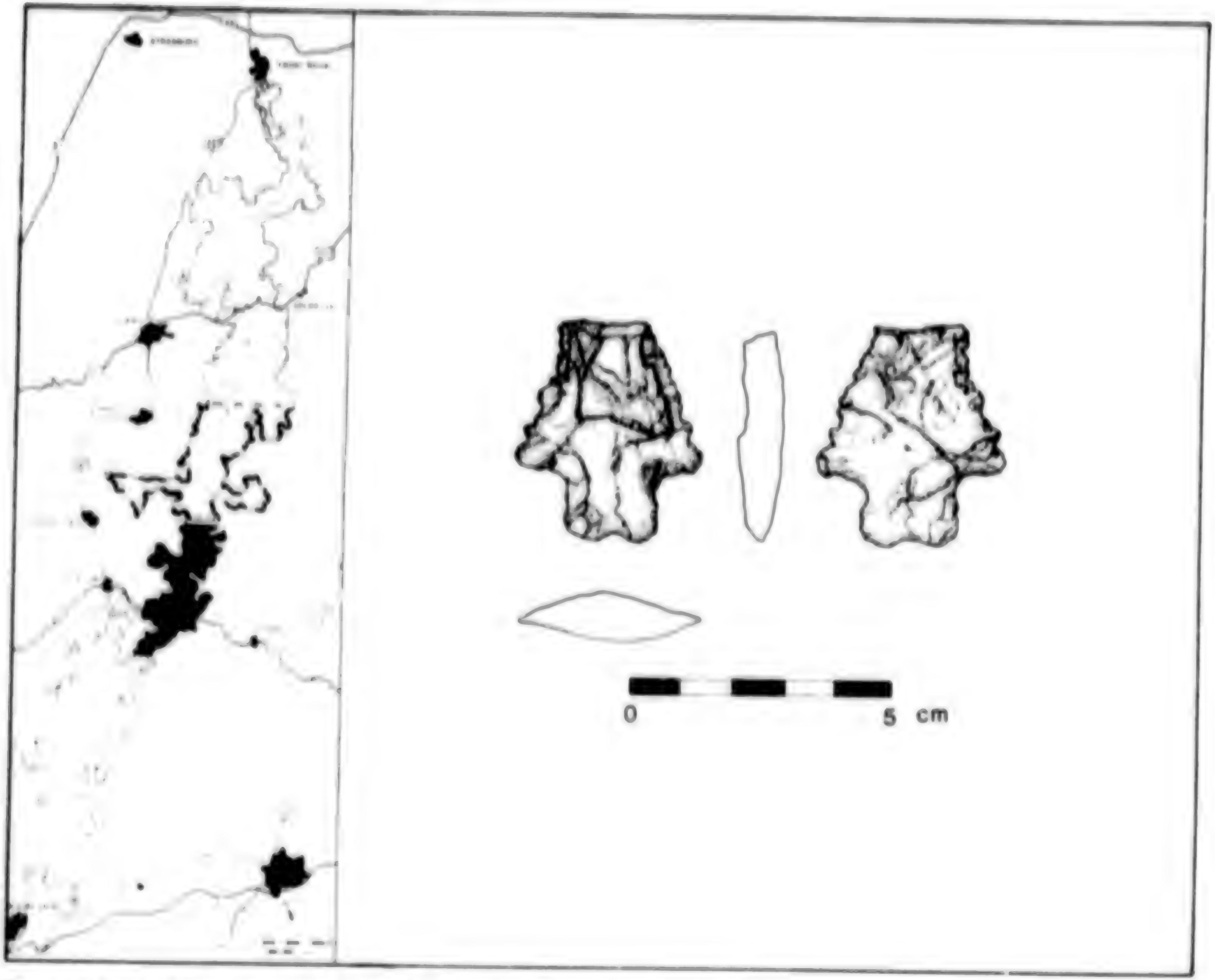


Figure A2.15. Distribution Map and Illustration: Kanawha Stemmed.

KIRK CORNER-NOTCHED

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:69-71; Broyles 1971:62-65.

Description: The Kirk Corner-notched is a medium- to large-sized projectile point. The blade is triangular with straight or excurvate edges. The edges are frequently serrated and occasionally beveled. The shoulders range from being oriented nearly perpendicular to the stem to dipping below the top of the stem. The ends of the shoulders vary from being moderately to being prominently tanged. The stem is expansive. The base itself is usually straight or slightly excurvate. On some of the illustrated specimens, the bases appear indented. In the illustrated examples from North Carolina, the bases are narrower than the shoulders. On the other hand, the illustrated examples from West Virginia have bases which are as wide as or wider than the shoulders.

Dimensions: The specimens from North Carolina have the following measurements:

Length: Varies from 4.0 cm to 10.0 cm, with an average of 6.0 cm.

Width: Varies from 2.0 cm to 4.5 cm, with an average of 3.0 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.6 cm to 1.2 cm, with an average of 0.8 cm.

(Note: Broyles distinguishes between a small variety and a large variety based on size and a lower stratigraphic position for the former. Her small variety is similar to the Palmer Corner-notched except for the absence of basal grinding.)

Age:

Date	Site	Lab No.	Reference
6490B.C.±330yrs.	Longworth-Gick, Ky.		
6490B.C.±125yrs.	Longworth-Gick, Ky.		
6765B.C.±140yrs.	Icehouse Bottom, Tn		
6850B.C.±320yrs.	St. Albans, W.Va.		Broyles 1971:65
6900B.C.±320yrs.	St. Albans, W.Va.		Broyles 1971:65
6980B.C.±160yrs.	St. Albans, W.Va.		Broyles 1971:63
7155B.C.±190yrs.	Bacon Farm, Tn.		
7160B.C.±145yrs.	Rose Island, Tn.		
7225B.C.±240yrs.	Icehouse Bottom, Tn.		
7380B.C.±250yrs.	Rose Island, Tn.		
7400B.C.±215yrs.	Icehouse Bottom, Tn.		
7410B.C.±120yrs.	Richmond Hill, N.Y.		
7460B.C.±290yrs.	Patrick, Tn.		
7485B.C.±270yrs.	Icehouse Bottom, Tn.		
7540B.C.±230yrs.	Longworth-Gick, N.Y.		
7840B.C.±400yrs.	Daugherty's Cave, Va.		

Material: The North Carolina Kirk Corner-notched points are made of argillite or novaculite. The West Virginia specimens are made of black flint or chert.

General Distribution: The Kirk Corner-notched projectile point type has been reported in a number of states including North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, and New York.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA

Comments: The Kirk Corner-notched projectile point differs from the Palmer Corner-notched in being nearly twice as large and in lacking basal grinding.

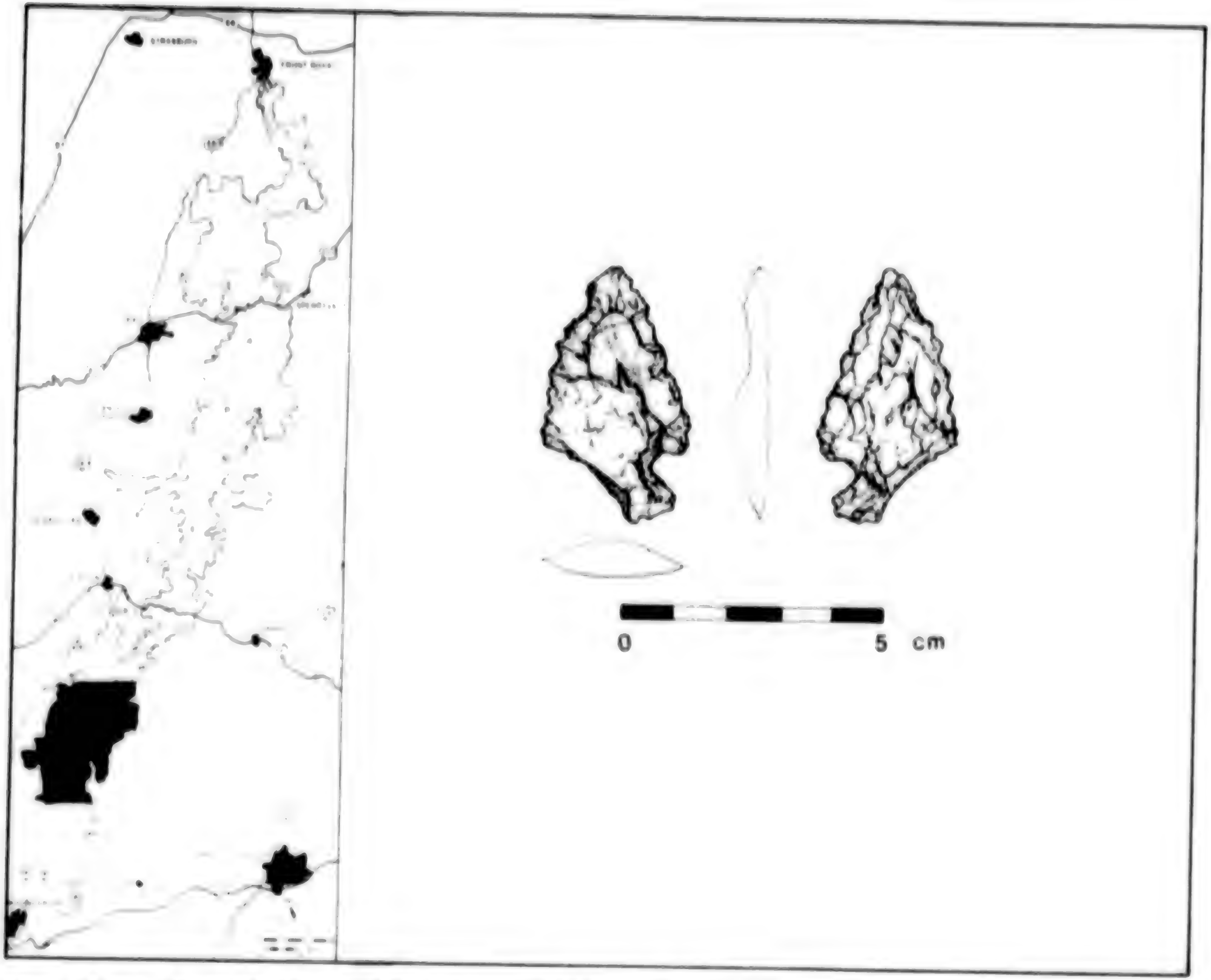


Figure A2.16. Distribution Map and Illustration: Kirk Corner-Notched.

Kirk Serrated

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:70, 71

Description: The Kirk Serrated has a long, narrow blade. The sides are straight or nearly straight and are deeply serrated. The shoulders are residual barbs. They curve into the stem. The stem is broad and short. In many of the illustrated examples, the stem is nearly as broad as the base of the blade. Faint side-notches or corner-notches are present on some specimens. The base varies from straight to incurvate.

Dimensions: In the Hardaway Site, N.C. examples, the Kirk Serrated has the following measurements:

Length: Varies from 4.5 cm to 12.0 cm, with an average of 7.0 cm.

Width: Varies from 2.5 cm to 3.5 cm, with an average of 3.0 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.8 cm to 1.2 cm, with an average of 0.9 cm.

Age: In North Carolina, the Kirk Serrated has an approximate date range of 5000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.

Material: In North Carolina, most specimens were made of argillite or novaculite.

General Distribution: This point type has been reported from North Carolina and Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB161	NA	NA	NA

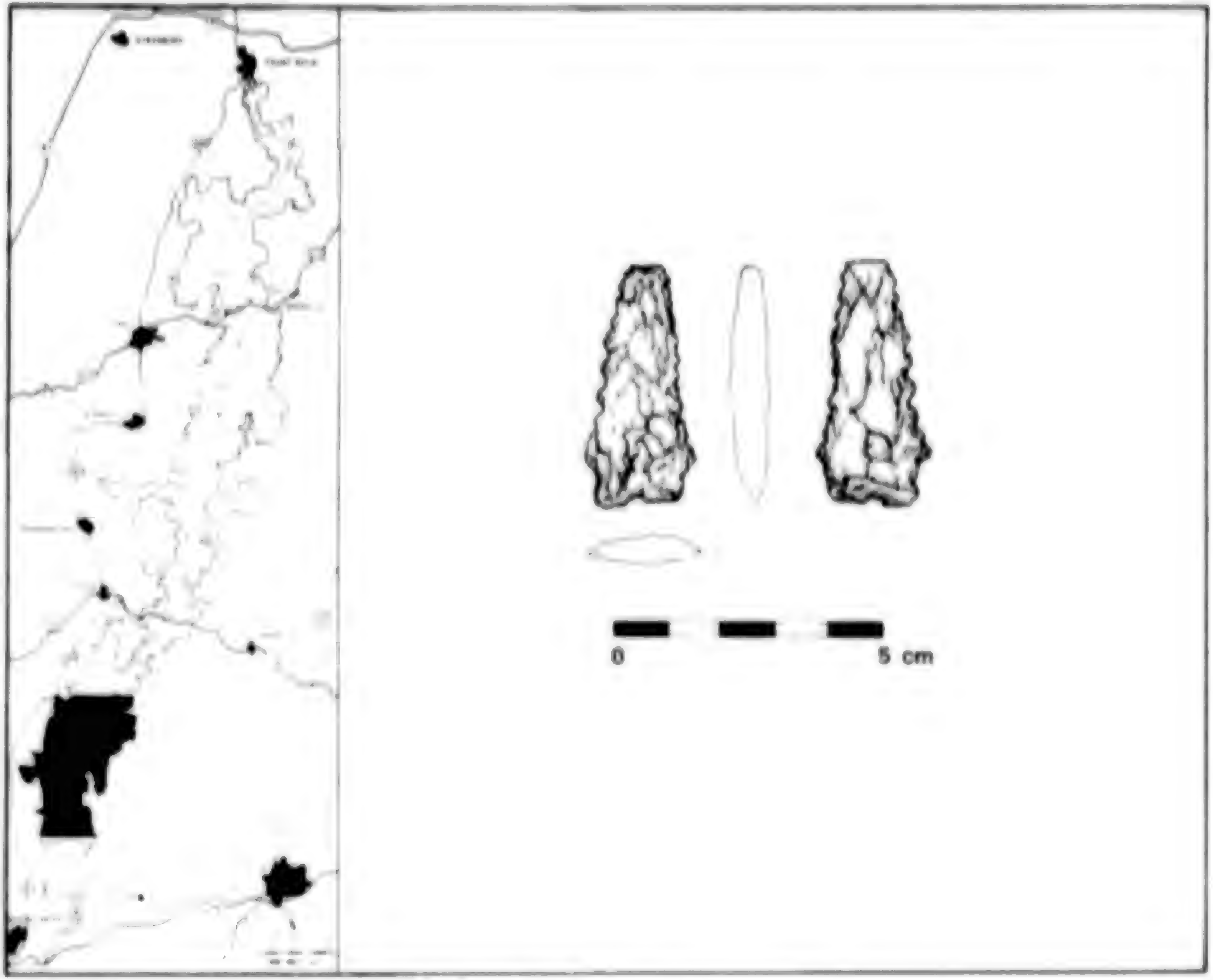


Figure A2.17. Distribution Map and Illustration: Kirk Serrated.

Kirk Stemmed

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:70-71; Broyles 1971:66-67

Description: The Kirk Stemmed has a long, narrow blade. The lateral edges are faintly incurvate along the proximal portion and recurve toward the tip. The edges exhibit deep serrations. The blade is thick. The shoulders range from stubby, rounded knobs to sharply pointed barbs. The shoulders are relatively narrow and curve in toward the stem. Shallow, broad corner-notches are present on the stem. The stem is broad and short. The base is straight or slightly incurvate or excurvate.

Dimensions: In the Hardaway Site, N.C. examples, the Kirk Stemmed has the following measurements:

Length: Ranges from 7.0 cm to 15.0 cm, with an average of 10.0 cm.

Width: Ranges from 3.0 cm to 5.0 cm, with an average of 3.5 cm.

Thickness: Ranges from 0.8 cm to 1.5 cm, with an average of 1.0 cm.

Age: Although Broyles suggests a date of c. 6800 B.C. for the Kirk Stemmed, her stratigraphic data would indicate a date between 6000 B.C. and 7000 B.C. based on associations with Kanawha Stemmed at one end and Kirk Corner-Notched at the other.

Date	Site	Lab No.	Reference
5310B.C.±140yrs.	B.F. Goodrich, N.Y.		
5430B.C.±120yrs.	Harry's Farm, N.J.	I-6133	Kraft 1975:9
6635B.C.±190yrs.	Johnsen #3, N.Y.		
6880B.C.±210yrs.	Johnsen #3, N.Y.		
6930B.C.±255yrs.	Johnsen #3, N.Y.		
7190B.C.±260yrs.	Johnsen #3, N.Y.		

Material: In North Carolina, most specimens were made of argillite or novaculite.

General Distribution: This point type has been found in North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, the Mid-Atlantic states, Ohio, and Kentucky.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA
44AU152 (AU152)[1]	1	NA	McLearen 1976:122, 156
44MA56 (MD172)[1]	1	NA	Foss 1979a:68-71, 109

(Note: [1] These artifacts were tentatively identified by Foss and McLearen.)

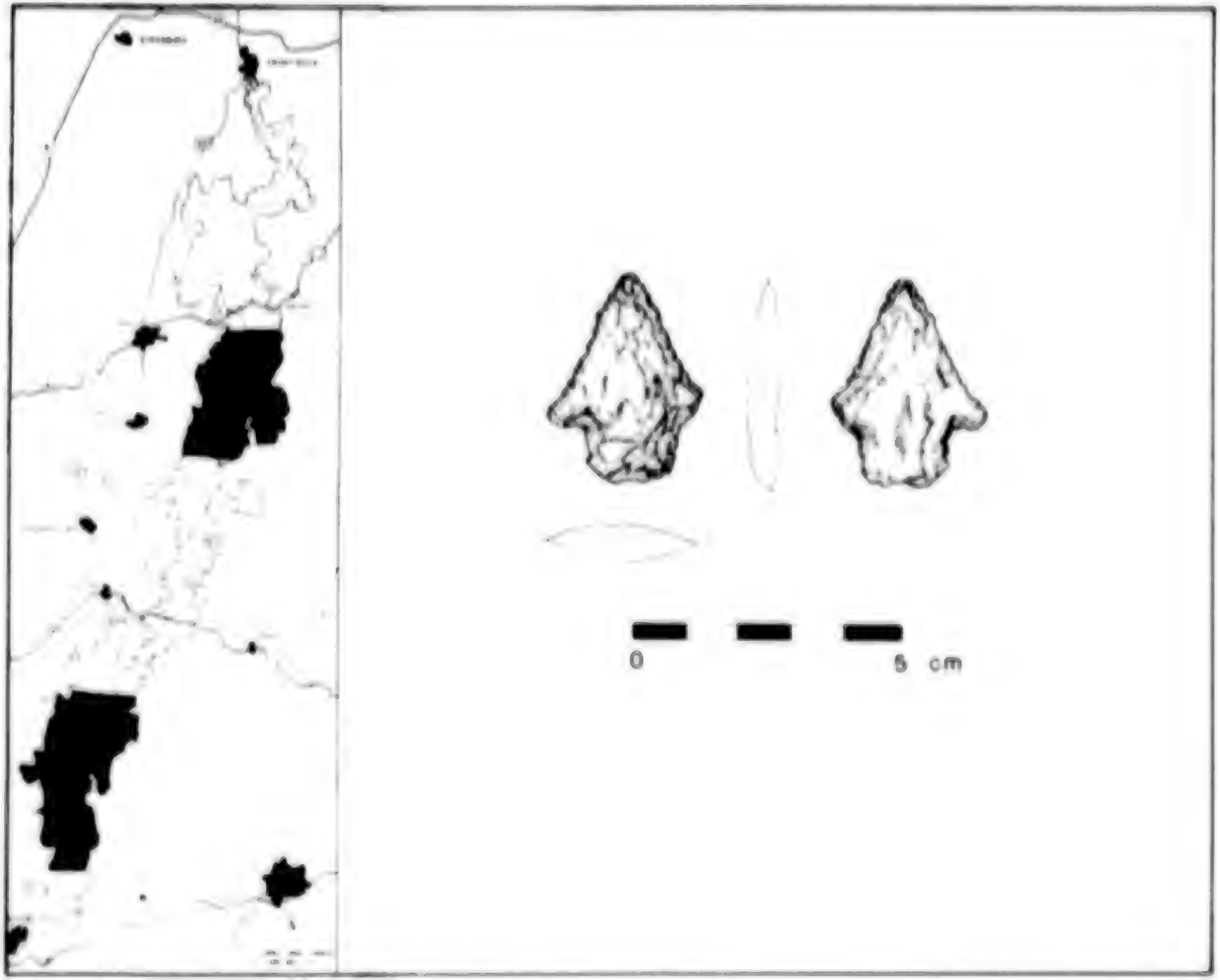


Figure A2.18. Distribution Map and Illustration: Kirk Stemmed.

LACKAWAXEN CONVERGING STEM

Basic Reference: Kinney 1972:408-411.

Description: The Lackawaxen Converging Stem is a sub-type of the Lackawaxen Stemmed category of long, narrow-bladed, stemmed points. The sides of the blade are mildly excurvate or straight. The shoulders are weak to narrow and are usually broadly rounded. Occasionally, the shoulders are slightly more distinct. The shoulders merge at an obtuse angle into the stem. The stem typically has straight converging sides. Rarely, the sides of the stem are rounded. The base is either straight or convex. On many specimens, the base is not retouched. The blade cross section is either biconvex or irregularly biconvex.

Dimensions: The specimens from Pennsylvania have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 4.57 cm to 7.92 cm, with an average of 6.39 in.

Width: Varies from 1.85 cm to 2.59 cm, with an average of 2.11 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.51 cm to 0.96 cm, with an average of 0.74 cm.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44MA92	N161.4E127.281.1*	5.16	2.16	0.60

(Reference: *Inashima 1986:121.)

Age: Kinney (1972:411) suggests that the Lackawaxen Contracting Stem has an antiquity as old as circa 3200 B.C. Although the sub-type associated with the following radiocarbon dates for the Lackawaxen Stemmed has not been identified, these dates are probably appropriate for the contracting stem:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
2725B.C.±150yrs.	Bliss, Ct.		
2780B.C.±80yrs	Sylvan Lake, N.Y.		
2800B.C.±120yrs.	Twombly Ldg., N.J.		
3010B.C.±75yrs.	Ponkapoag, Ma.		
3125B.C.±160yrs.	Montrose Pt., N.Y.		
3215B.C.±215yrs.	Peace Haven, Ma.		

Material: In Pennsylvania, the Lackawaxen Contracting Stem has been from shale, argillaceous shale, flint, argillite, and siltstone.

General Distribution: The Lackawaxen Contracting Stem has been found in the Delaware and Lackawaxen valleys of Pennsylvania, in the Passaic Valley of northern New Jersey, and in the Wallkill Valley of New York and New Jersey.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA92	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1986c:123-124, [illegible]

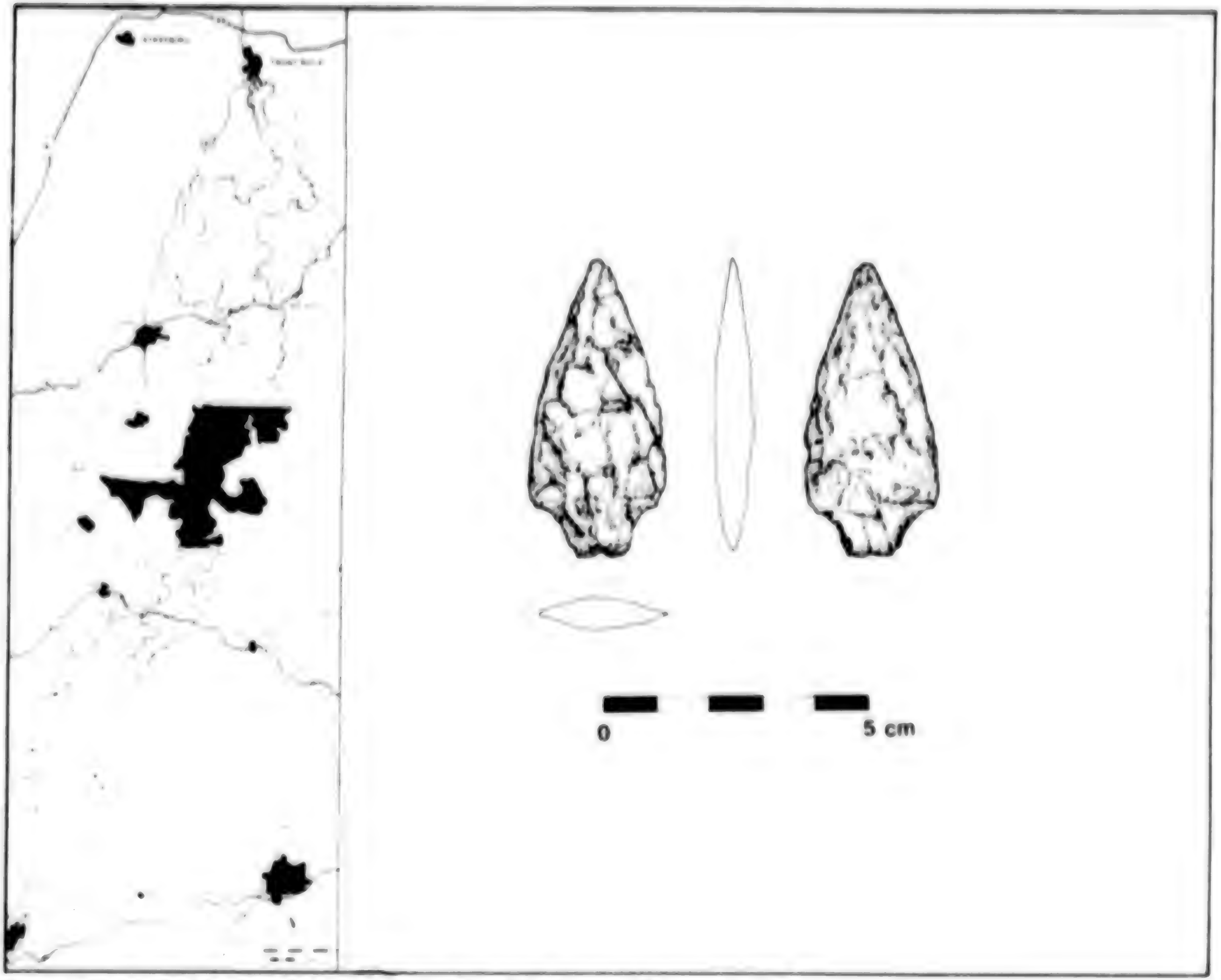


Figure A2.19. Distribution Map and Illustration: Lackawaxen Converging Stem.

LAMOKA

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:29-30, 82-85.

Description: The Lamoka is a small, narrow, and thick projectile point. The blade is trianguloid, with straight to slightly excurvate edges. The blade varies from a narrow isosceles to a nearly equilateral triangle. The shoulders are usually slight and sloping. The stem is either side-notched or straight. When straight, the stem is moderately long. The base may be straight, oblique, or slightly convex. On some side-notched specimens, the base may be rounded. The base is often unfinished and is as thick as the blade. An unfinished base is a diagnostic attribute of this point. The corners of the base are rounded on the side-notched variety. The base is as wide as or less wide than the shoulders. In cross section, the blade is either biconvex or, more commmonly, rhomboid with a distinct medial ridge.

Dimensions: The New York specimens exhibit the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from less than 2.54 cm to 6.35 cm, with most between 3.18 cm to 4.45 cm; a few are as large as 13.65 cm.

Width: Varies from one-third to one-half the length.

Thickness: 0.64 cm.

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
1570B.C.±75yrs.	Canfield Island, Pa.		
1800B.C.±95yrs.	Fortin, N.Y.		
1890B.C.±100yrs.	Fortin, N.Y.		
1900B.C.±??yrs.	Engelbert, N.Y.		
1930B.C.±100yrs.	Fortin, N.Y.		
1940B.C.±120yrs.	Farrell Farm, N.Y.		
1940B.C.±??yrs.	Cole Gravel Pit, N.Y.		
1955B.C.±??yrs.	Kuhr #2, N.Y.		
1970B.C.±??yrs.	Mattice #2, N.Y.		
2010B.C.±??yrs.	Enck #2, N.Y.		
2020B.C.±100yrs.	Fortin, N.Y.		
2030B.C.±160yrs.	Farrell Farm, N.Y.		
2030B.C.±??yrs.	Cole Gravel Pit, N.Y.		
2210B.C.±140yrs.	Sylvan Lake, N.Y.	Y-1536	Ritchie [illegible]
2350B.C.±180yrs.	Sheep Rockshelter, Pa.		
2419B.C.±200yrs.	Lamoka Lake, N.Y.	C-288	Ritchie [illegible]
2451B.C.±250yrs.	Lamoka Lake, N.Y.	M-912	Ritchie [illegible]
2485B.C.±400yrs.	Lamoka Lake, N.Y.	M-26	Ritchie [illegible]
2521B.C.±300yrs.	Lamoka Lake, N.Y.	M-911	Ritchie [illegible]
2540B.C.±80yrs.	Lamoka Lake, N.Y.	Y-1280	Ritchie [illegible]
2550B.C.±80yrs.	Lamoka Lake, N.Y.	Y-1279	Ritchie [illegible]
2575B.C.±400 yrs.	Lamoka Lake, N.Y.	M-195	Rithcie 1980:

Material: The Lamoka point is usually made of local material.

General Distribution: The Lamoka is found in the western parts of New York and the adjacent parts of northern Pennsylvania. It is also found to the west in Ontario and Michigan. Lamoka points are known from the eastern and southeastern regions of New York.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
4AB183	NA	NA	NA
44MA20 (MD125)	1	Quartzite	Foss 1979:60
44MA77 (MD174)	1	NA	Foss 1979:68
44RM210 (RM117)	1	Crypto.	Foss 1977:128

Comments: Additional information on Lamoka points in Pennsylvania is provided in Kinsey 1972:421-422. The Pennsylvania specimens appear to fall among the smaller end of the spectrum.

Length: Varies from 2.69 cm to 4.06 cm, with an average of about 3.19 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.40 cm to 1.83 cm, with an average of 1.68 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.43 cm to 0.79 cm, with an average of 0.61 cm.

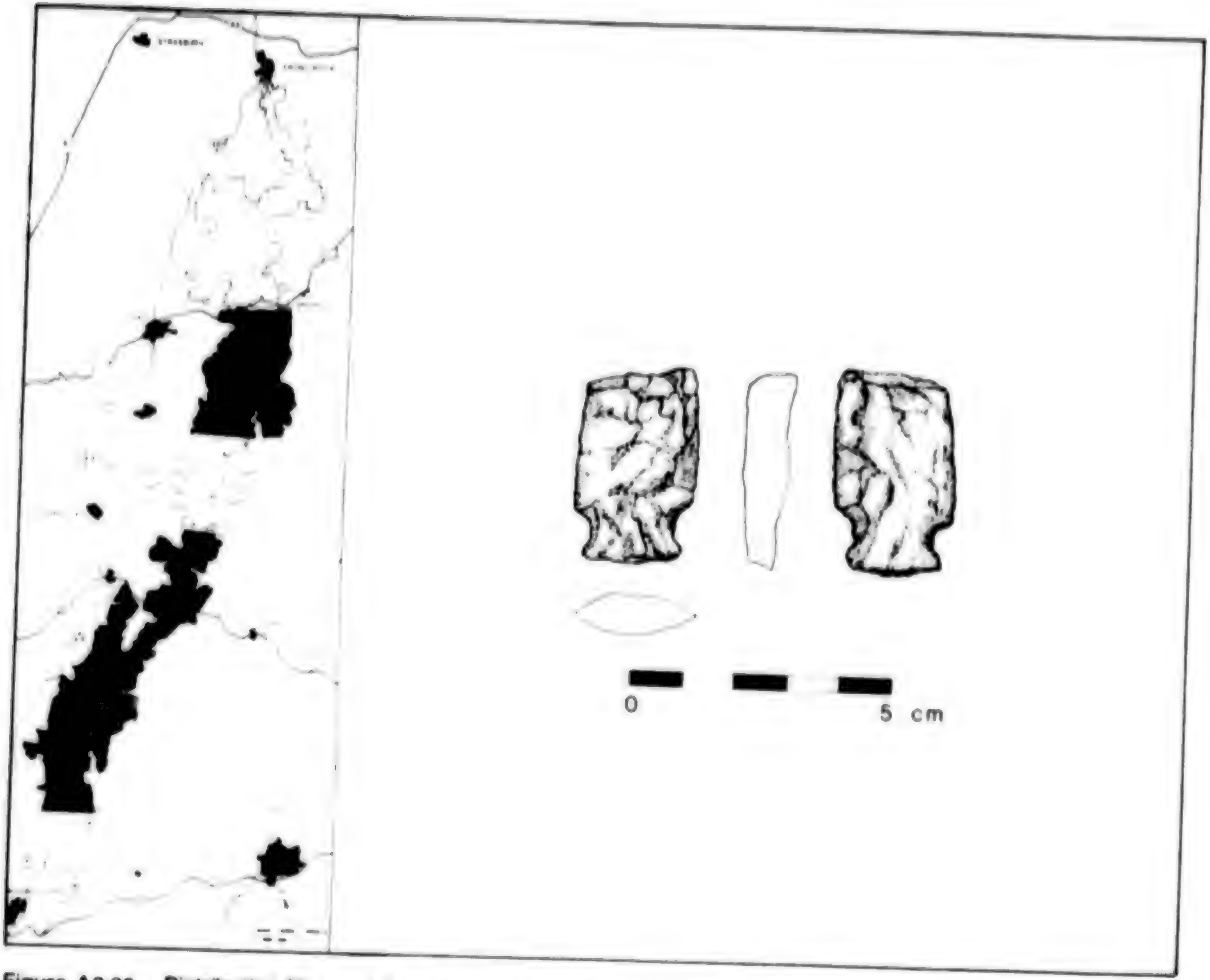


Figure A2.20. Distribution Map and Illustration: Lamoka.

LE CROY BIFURCATED BASE

Basic Reference: Broyles 1971:68-69.

Description: The Le Croy has a trianguloid blade. Usually the edges are straight, but occasionally they are excurvate or incurvate. About a third of the points from the type site exhibited serration. The illustrated examples have shoulders which vary from short, nearly barbed ones to virtually nonexistent remnant bumps along the juncture of the blade and stem. Where the shoulders are present, they are perpendicular to the stem. The sides of the stem vary from straight-sided to faintly side-notched or corner-notched. The corners of the stem are rounded. The base is deeply notched. No evidence of grinding is present on the stem.

Dimensions:

Length: Ranges from 1.9 cm to 3.5 cm.

Width: Ranges from 1.6 cm to 2.8 cm.

Thickness: Ranges from 0.4 cm to 0.6 cm.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44GR61	N296 E457 6A3-1	2.31	1.64p	0.41

Age:

Date	Site	Lab No.	Reference
6300B.C.±100yrs.	St. Albans, W.Va.		Broyles 1971:69
6300B.C.±140yrs.	Ward's Pt., N.Y.		
6470B.C.±110yrs.	Longworth-Gick, K.Y.		
6970B.C.±325yrs.	Rose Is., Tn.		

Material: In West Virginia, the main materials are Kanawha Black Flint and tan chert.

General Distribution: The Le Croy has been reported from northeastern Alabama north to New York and west into Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA
44GR61	1	Quartz	Inashima 1989:Chap. 3
44RM222 (RM130)[1]	1	Quartz	Foss 1979a:82-85

(Note: [1] This artifact was tentatively assigned by Foss.)

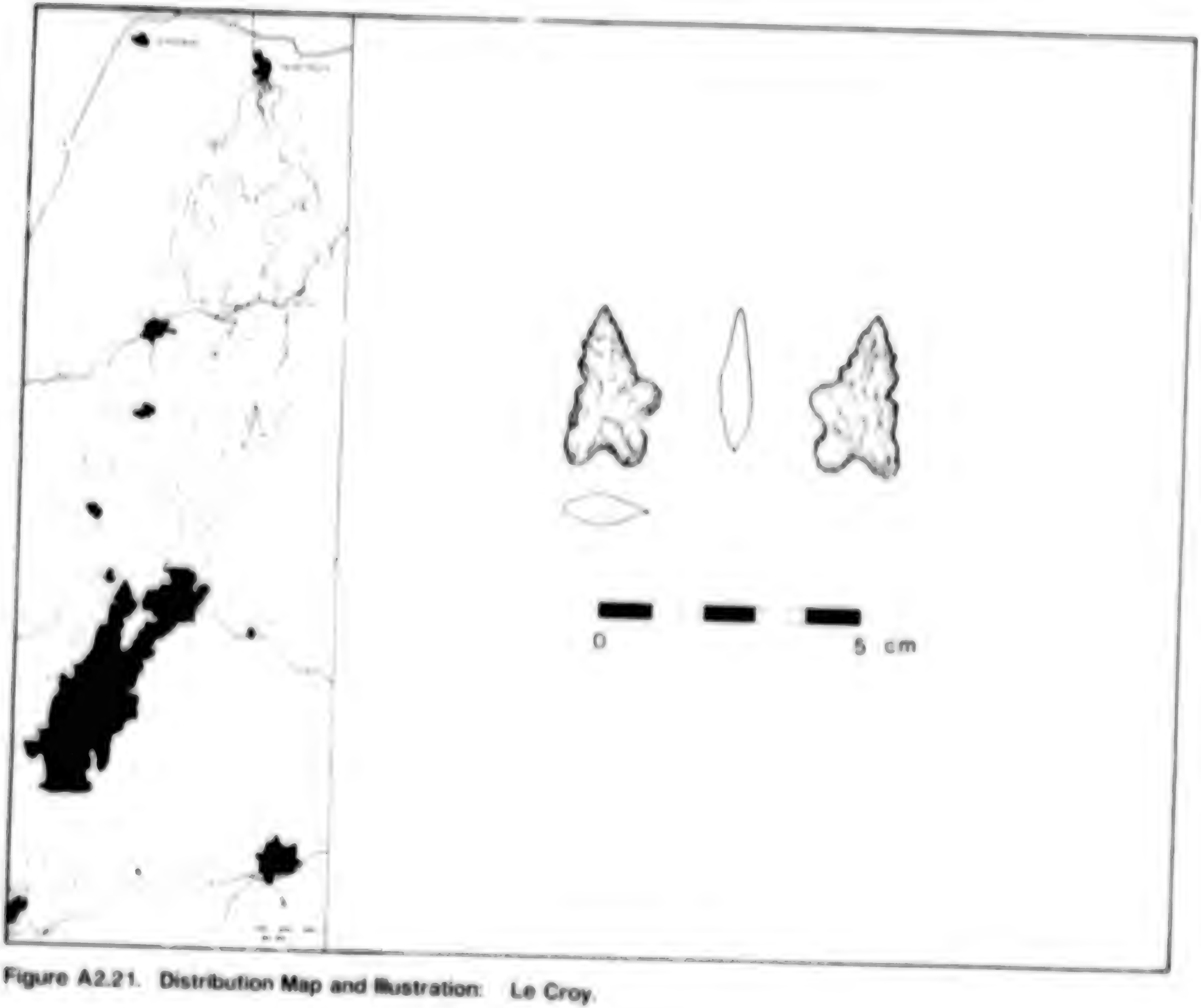


Figure A2.21. Distribution Map and Illustration: Le Croy.

LEVANNA

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:31-32, 86-87.

Description: The Levanna is a medium to large, fairly thin, triangular point. Most specimens are equilaterally triangular. The rest are broad isosceles triangles in shape. The sides are usually straight. In the remainder of the cases, the sides are incurvate, recurvate, or slightly excurvate. On most specimens, the base is concave. Often, the base is concave to a marked degree and, in some of these instances, forms a nearly V-shaped indentation with distinct corner barbs. Among the specimens with corner barbs, the base is sometimes asymmetrical. The remainder of the specimens have straight bases.

Dimensions: In New York, the Levanna has the following range of dimensions:

Length: Varies from 2.22 cm to 7.62 cm, with most specimens falling between 3.18 cm and 4.45 cm.

Width: Usually as wide as long. Slender variants range from three-fourths to two-thirds the size of the length.

Thickness: About 0.47 cm maximum thickness.

Age: In New York, the Levanna first appears about A.D. 700, but it does not become common until circa A.D. 900. It is supplanted by circa A.D. 1350 by the Madison point.

Date	Site	Lab No.	Reference
A.D.1390±100yrs	Kelso, N.Y.	Y-1380	Ritchie 1980:305
A.D.1385±90yrs	Pleasant Hill, N.Y.		Wyatt 1977:406
A.D.1380±80yrs	Hornblower II, Ma.	Y-1528	Ritchie 1980:141
A.D.1190±100yrs	Bates, N.Y.	Y-1174	Ritchie 1980:275
A.D.1160±80yrs	O'Neil, N.Y.	Y-1278	Ritchie 1980:275
A.D.1156±200yrs	Snell, N.Y.	M-492	Ritchie 1980:275
A.D.1130±150yrs	Sackett, N.Y.	M-1076	Ritchie 1980:275
A.D.1110±150yrs	Maxon-Derby, N.Y.	M-1077	Ritchie 1980:275
A.D.1100±100yrs	O'Neil, N.Y.	Y-1173	Ritchie 1980:275
A.D.1070±60yrs	Roundtop, N.Y.	Y-1534	Ritchie 1980:275
A.D.1000±75yrs	Portage, N.Y.	M-1163	Ritchie 1980:261
A.D.955±250yrs	Willow Tree, N.Y.	M-177	Ritchie 1980:261
A.D.905±250yrs	White, N.Y.	M-176	Ritchie 1980:261
A.D.895±100yrs	Kipp Is., N.Y.	I-3441	Ritchie 1980:261
A.D.785±90yrs	Cusano, N.Y.	GX-2416	Wyatt 1977:404

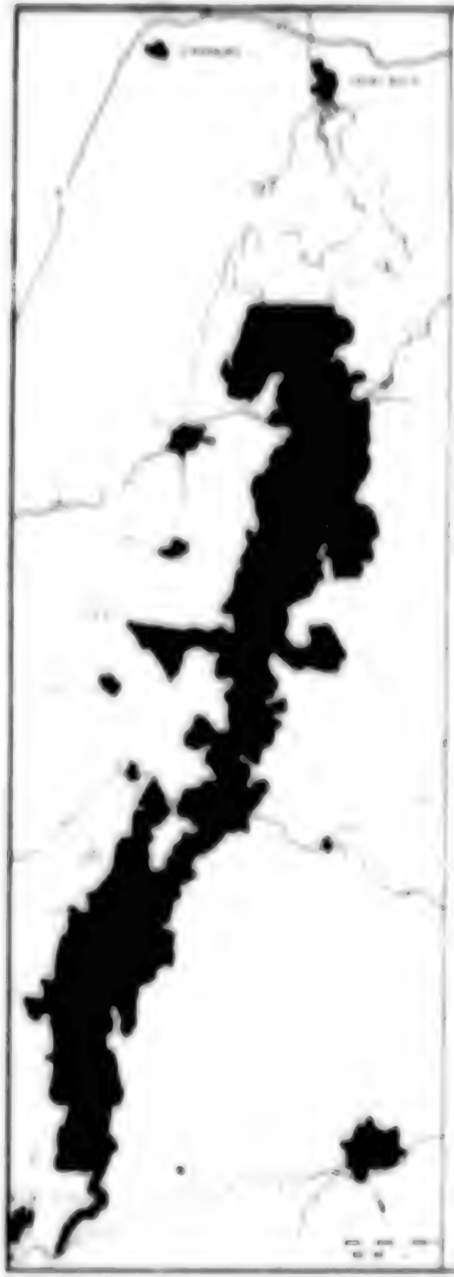
Material: The Levanna point, in New York, has been made from local flints, jasper, quartz, and quartzite.

General Distribution: The Levanna point has a wide distribution in the East, being found in New York, most of New England, southeastern Ontario, the Middle Atlantic Region, and eastern Pennsylvania.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB87(AB155)	1	NA	Foss 1979a:49
44AU158	NA	NA	Foss 1979b:140
44GN12(GR126)	1	Quartz	Hoffman et al. 1979:[illegible]
" "	1	Quartzite	" "
44MA20(MD125)	2	NA	Foss 1979a:60
44MA27(MD112)	10	NA	Hoffman 1979b:[illegible]
44MA30(MD138)	1	Quartzite	Miller 1976:[illegible]
44PA151(PA119)	1	Quartzite	Foss 1979a:41
44PA185(PA110)	3	NA	Foss 1979a:41

Comments: Holland's Type C projectile point (1970:[illegible]) is similar to the Levanna.



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE

FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A2.22. Distribution Map: Levanna.

MAC CORKLE STEMMED

Basic Reference: Broyles 1971:70-71.

Description: The Mac Corkle Stemmed appears to be a transition between the Kirk Corner Notched and the St. Albans Side-Notched. It occurs in a variety of forms with heavy basal grinding being the one constant attribute. In the illustrated examples, the blade ranges from medium-sized isosceles triangular to small-sized, nearly equilaterally triangular. The sides are straight to slightly excurvate. Some specimens are asymmetrical probably as a result of resharpening. The edges are typically slightly serrated. The shoulders range from narrow to residual. The stem is commonly corner-notched; occasionally, some appear side-notched. The base is expansive and the corners are broadly rounded. The base is moderately to heavily incurvate. Frequently, the base is as wide as or wider than the shoulders. Grinding extends across the base and sides of the stem. One side of the base has been thinned by the removal of a single flake; the other side, by the removal of several small flakes.

Dimensions: The dimensions of the specimens from West Virginia are:

Length: Ranges from 4.0 cm to 6.1 cm.

Width: Ranges from 2.2 cm to 3.5 cm.

Thickness: Ranges from 0.3 cm to 0.6 cm.

Stem Height: Ranges from 1.2 cm to 1.7 cm.

Stem Width: Ranges from 1.8 cm to 2.6 cm.

Age: The Mac Corkle Stemmed has an age estimated between 6850 B.C. and 6150 B.C. based on stratigraphic data.

Material: The West Virginia examples are made of a variety of cryptocrystalline materials including Kanawha Black Flint, tan chert, light gray chert, and pink-tan mottled chert.

General Distribution: The Mac Corkle appears to be restricted to the Kanawha Valley of West Virginia although some specimens from Virginia may belong to this type.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA

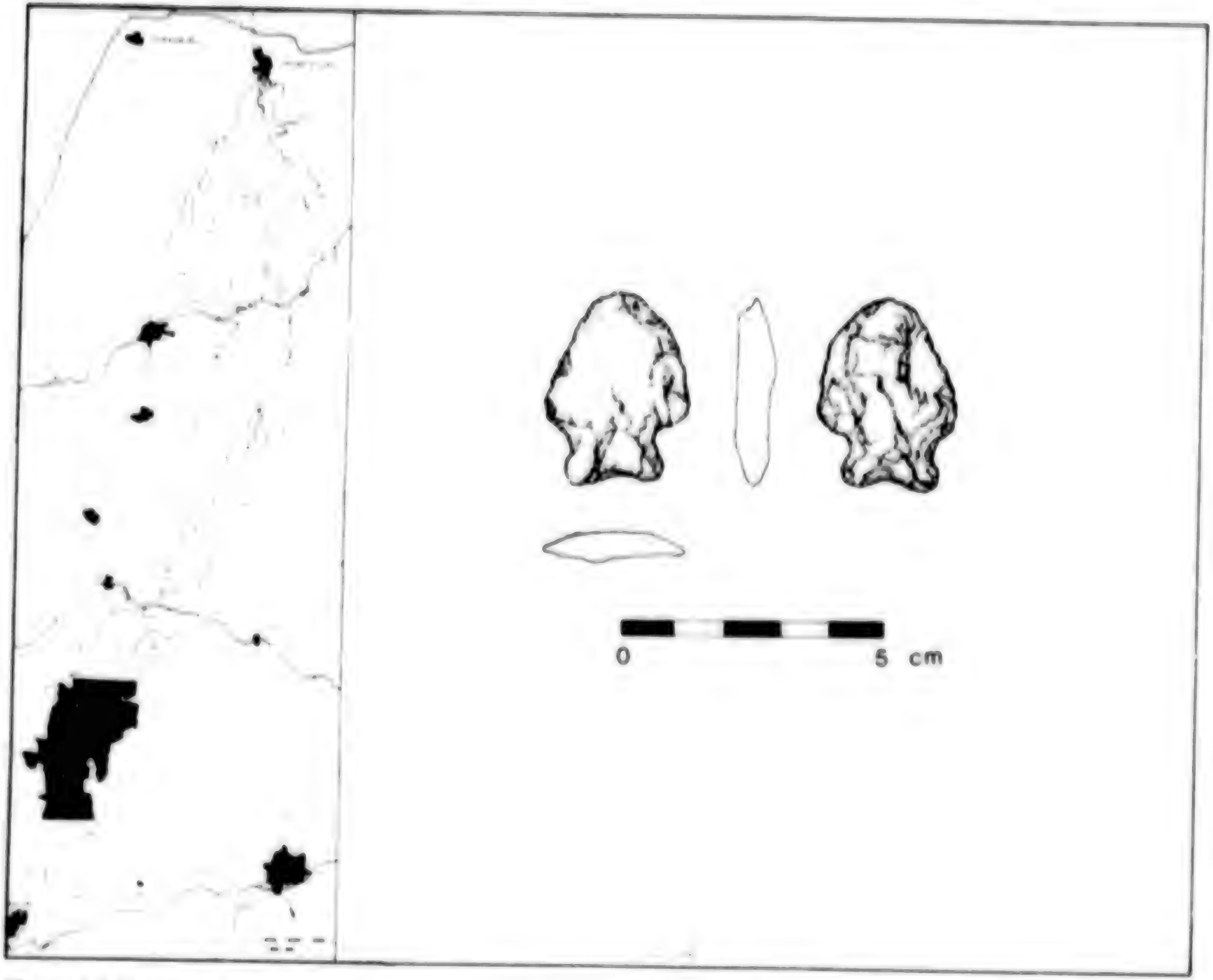


Figure A2.23. Distribution Map and Illustration: MacCorkle Stemmed.

MACPHERSON

Basic Reference: Kinsey 1972:411-413

Description: The Macpherson is a roughly made, medium to long projectile point with a relatively narrow isosceles triangular blade and wide side notches. The blade sides tend to be excurvate although straight, slightly incurvate, and irregular sides also occur. The shoulders are usually broadly rounded and narrow. A few specimens exhibit more distinct shoulders. The stem is broadly side notched. Side-notch depth, however, is generally shallow. Occasionally, the side-notches are relatively distinct and deep. The corners of the base, commonly, are rounded. The base is typically either broadly convex, fan-shaped, or almost circular. On a few specimens, the base is either angled or unretouched. The base is nearly as wide as the shoulders. The cross section tends to be bi-convex. In side view, nearly half of the specimens have a high ridge along one side.

Dimensions: The specimens from Pennsylvania have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 3.18 cm to 7.24 cm, with an average of 5.36 cm.

Width: Varies from 2.03 cm to 2.79 cm, with an average of [illegible] cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.69 cm to 1.14 cm, with an average of 0.89 cm.

Dimensions of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44MA92	N171E117-1*	NA	2.85	0.[illegible]

(Reference: *Inashima 1986d:123.)

Age: Circa 2500 B.C. to 1700 B.C. (Kinsey 1972:413)

Material: In Pennsylvania, the Macpherson specimens have predominantly been made from local flints. A minority have been made from chalcedony and argillaceous shale.

General Distribution: The Macpherson is known primarily from the Upper Delaware River region of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA92	1	Chert	Inashima 1986d:124

Comments: Kinsey (1972:413) feels that there are similarities between the Macpherson and the Lamoka projectile point type.

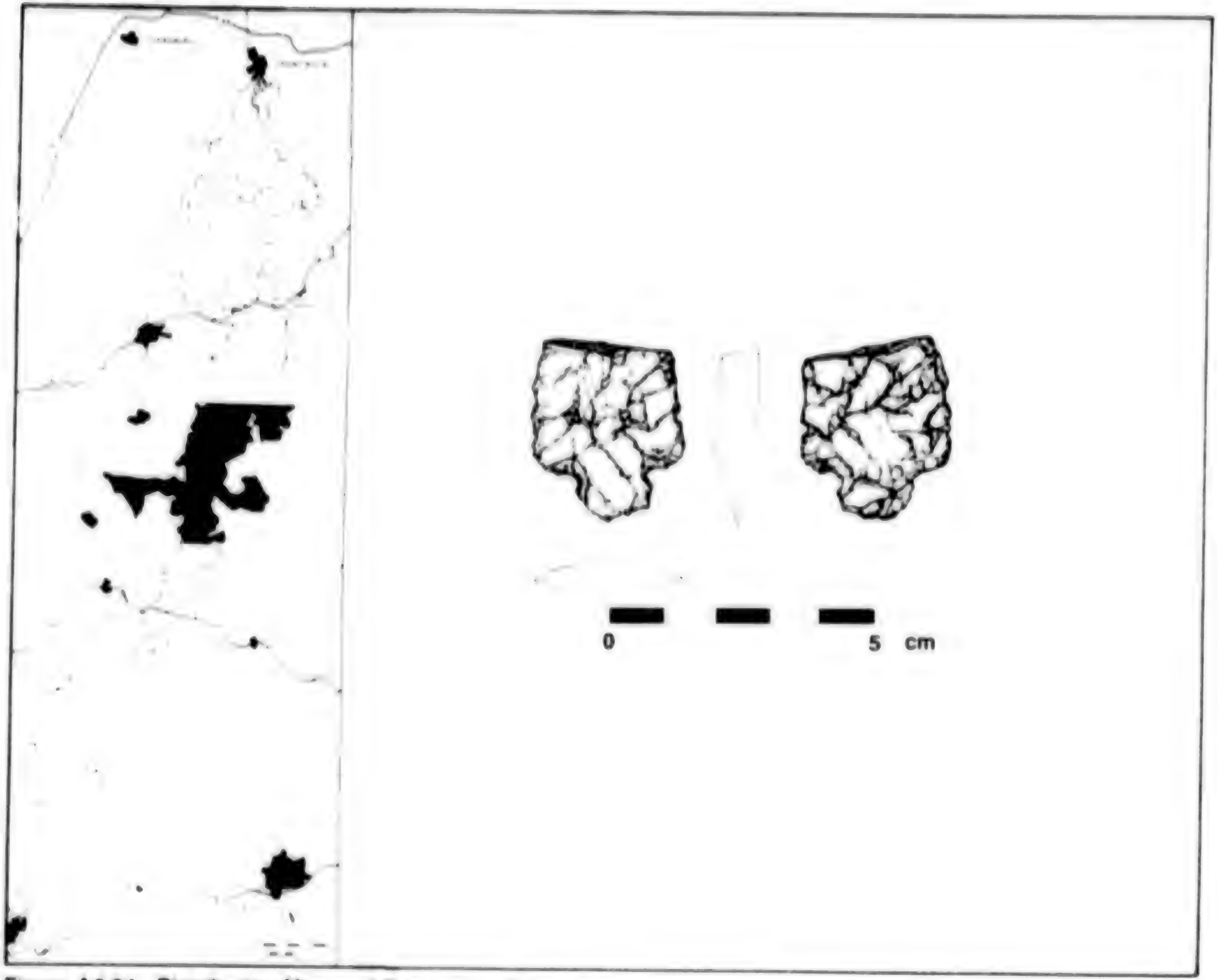


Figure A2.24. Distribution Map and Illustration: Macpherson.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

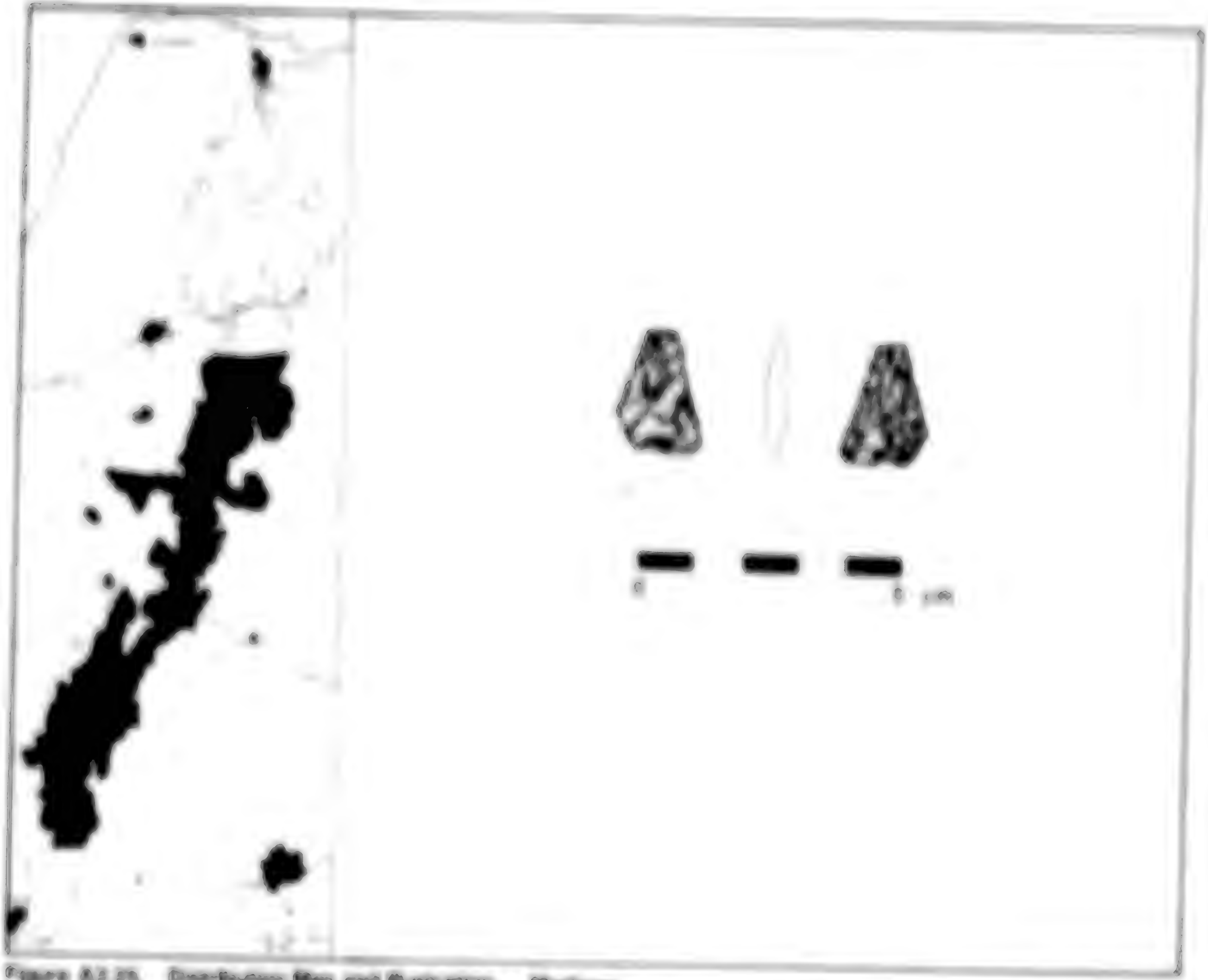


Figure A2.25. Distribution Map and Illustration: Madison

MORROW MOUNTAIN I STEMMED

[illegible]

Description: [illegible]

Dimensions: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Material: [illegible]

Age: [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

General Distribution: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

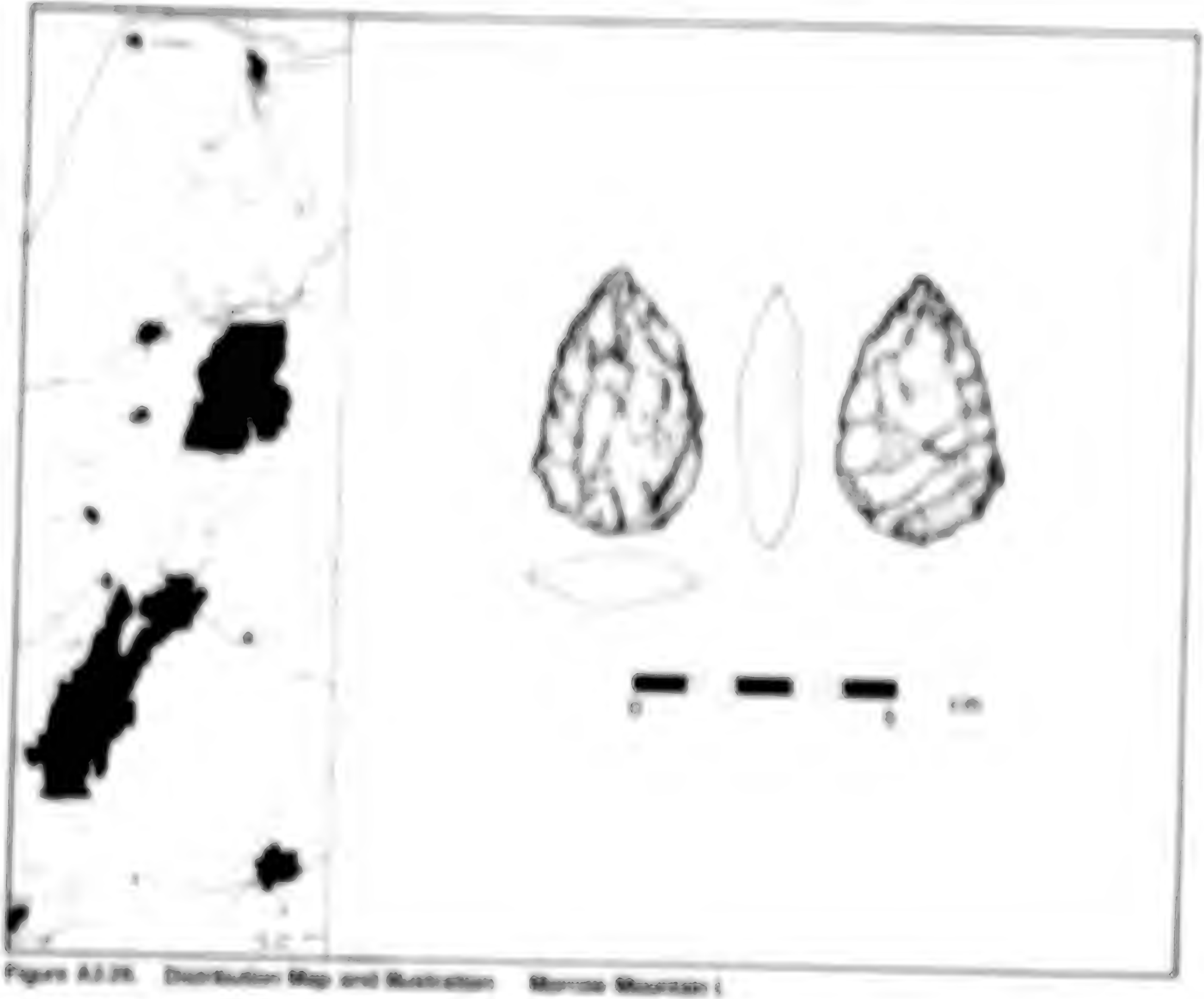


Figure A.3.26. Distribution Map and Illustration: Morrow Mountain I

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

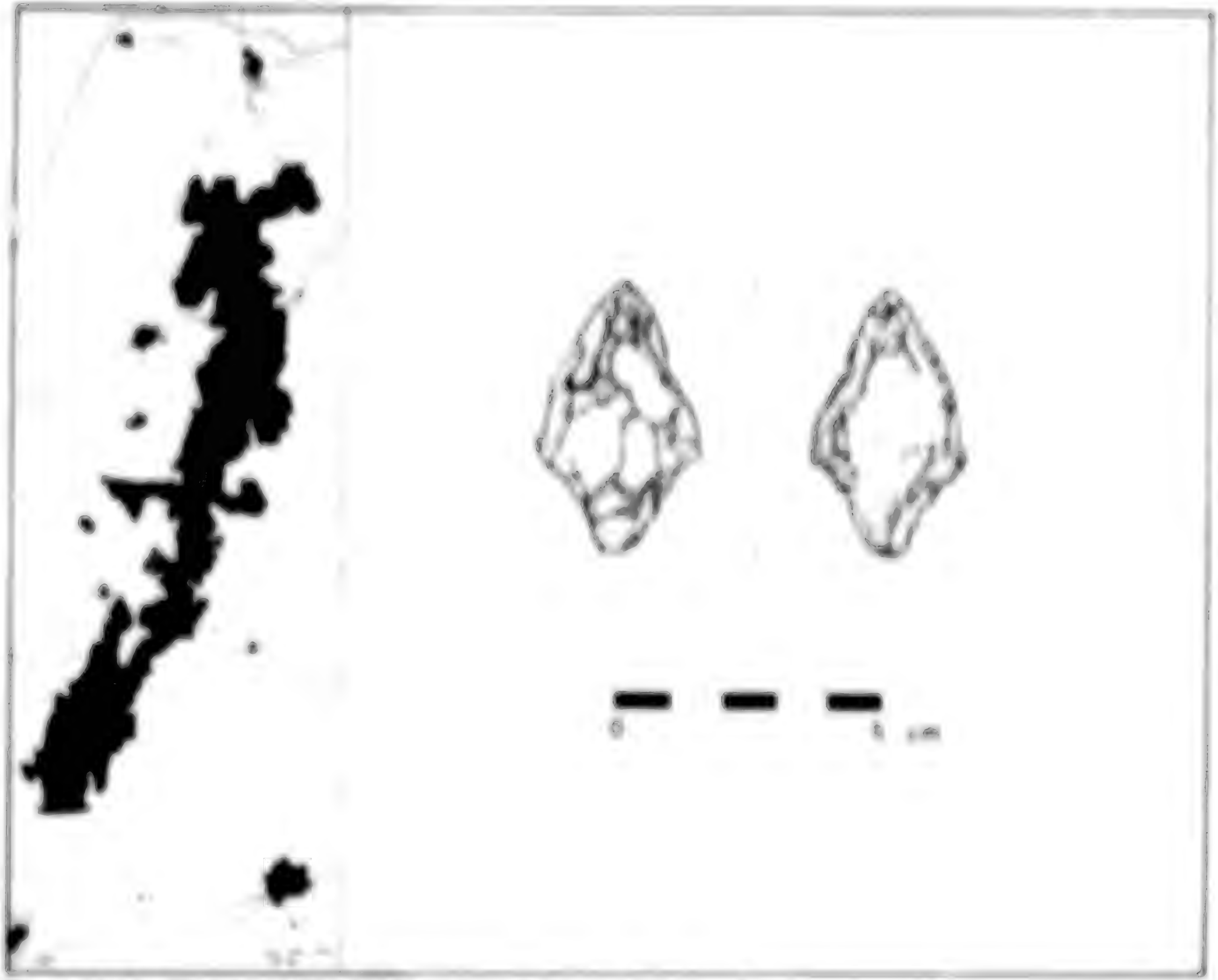


Figure A3.27 Distribution Map and Illustration Morrow Mountain I

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

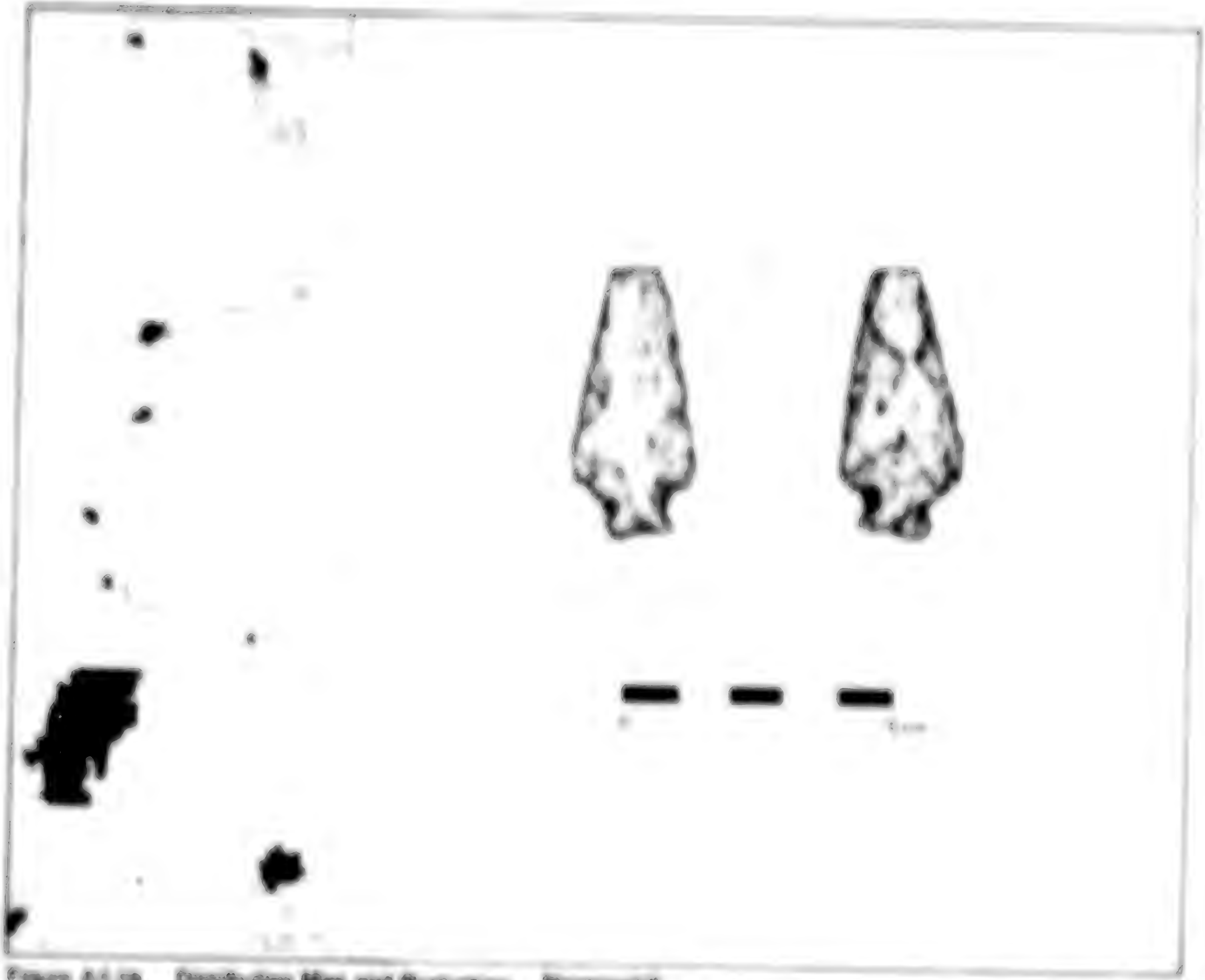


Figure 4.3.28. Distribution Map and Illustration: Normanskill

ORIENT FISHTAIL

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:[illegible]

Description: The Orient Fishtail is a medium-sized point with a narrow, lanceolate blade and a flaring stem. The sides of the blade are excurvate along the lower two-thirds and straight as they approach the tip. The cross section is bi-convex to nearly flat. The blade gradually merges into a constricted stem and lacks distinct shoulders. The base is [illegible] and nearly as wide as the blade. The corners are almost tanged. The base is concave. Rarely, the base is straight.

Dimensions: The New York specimens have the following measurements:

Length: Varies from [illegible] cm to [illegible] cm.

Width: Varies from [illegible] cm to [illegible] cm.

Thickness: Varies from [illegible] cm to [illegible] cm.

Dimensional List of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Age:

Date	Site	Lab No.	Reference
[illegible]	[illegible], N.Y.	[illegible]	Funk 1976:[illegible]
[illegible]	Stony Brook, N.Y.	[illegible]	Ritchie 1971:[illegible]
[illegible]	Faucett, Pa		Kinsey 1972:[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible], N.Y.	I-[illegible]	Funk 1976:[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Ritchie 1971:[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible], N.Y.	I-[illegible]	Funk 1976:[illegible]
[illegible]	Brodhead-Heller, PA		Kinsey 1972:[illegible]
[illegible]	Miller Field, N.J.		Kinsey 1972:[illegible]

Material: In New York, the Orient Fishtail has been made from local quartz and quartzite cobbles, flints, jasper, and slate.

General Distribution: The Orient Fishtail has been recovered in Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44[illegible]	1	Quartz	Inashima 1985:[illegible]

Comments: The Orient Fishtail appears to be associated with cultures transitional between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland. It has been found in conjunction with both steatite bowls and early steatite tempered pottery in the Upper Delaware Valley of Pennsylvania and New Jersey (Kinsey 1972:431). (As a caveat, it should be noted that the illustrated specimen is not a particularly distinctive one due to the absence of portions of the basal section.)

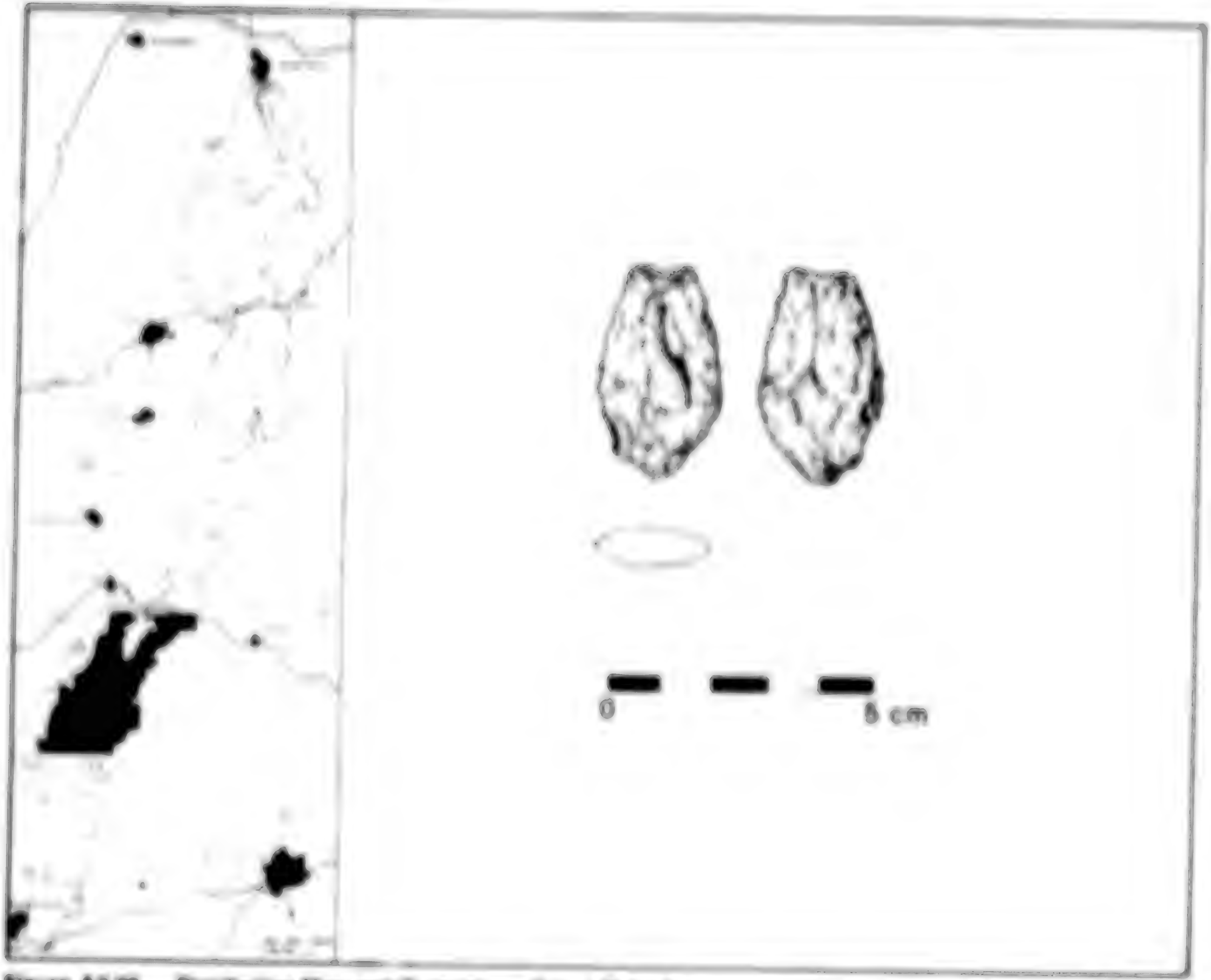


Figure A2.29 Distribution Map and Illustration Orient Fishtail

OTTER CREEK

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:40-41

Description: The Otter Creek is a large, thick side-notched point with "square" basal tangs. The blade is ovoid or lanceolate in shape, rarely triangular. The lateral edges vary from straight to mildly excurvate. The shoulders are narrow. The side-notches are relatively wide but shallow. The corners of the base are relatively tall and straight sided. The base varies from slightly to distinctly incurvate. The base, the edges of the corners, and often the notch are ground. The cross section is biconvex.

Dimensions:

Length: Varies from 5.1 cm to 11.5 cm, with most being between 7.0 cm and 8.5 cm.

Width: Varies from 1/3 to 1/2 of the length.

Thickness: Varies from 0.8 cm to 1.3 cm, with most being between 0.9 cm and 1.1 cm.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.55	2.21	0.85
[illegible]	NA	5.75p	3.16	0.81

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
[illegible]	Otter Creek No. 2, Vt.	[illegible]	Funk 1976:231
[illegible]	Allumette Is., Canada	[illegible]	Funk 1976:231
[illegible]	McCulley No. 1, N.Y.	[illegible]	Funk 1976:231
[illegible]	Shafer, N.Y.	[illegible]	Funk 1976:231

Material: In eastern New York, the Otter Creek is fashioned from regional quartzites or metamorphosed siltstones or slate. Some are made of native flints.

General Distribution: This type has been found from west central Vermont and into the Middle Atlantic states.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44PA0103	No	No	No
44GR0017	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1985a:11
44GR0093	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1985:App. I

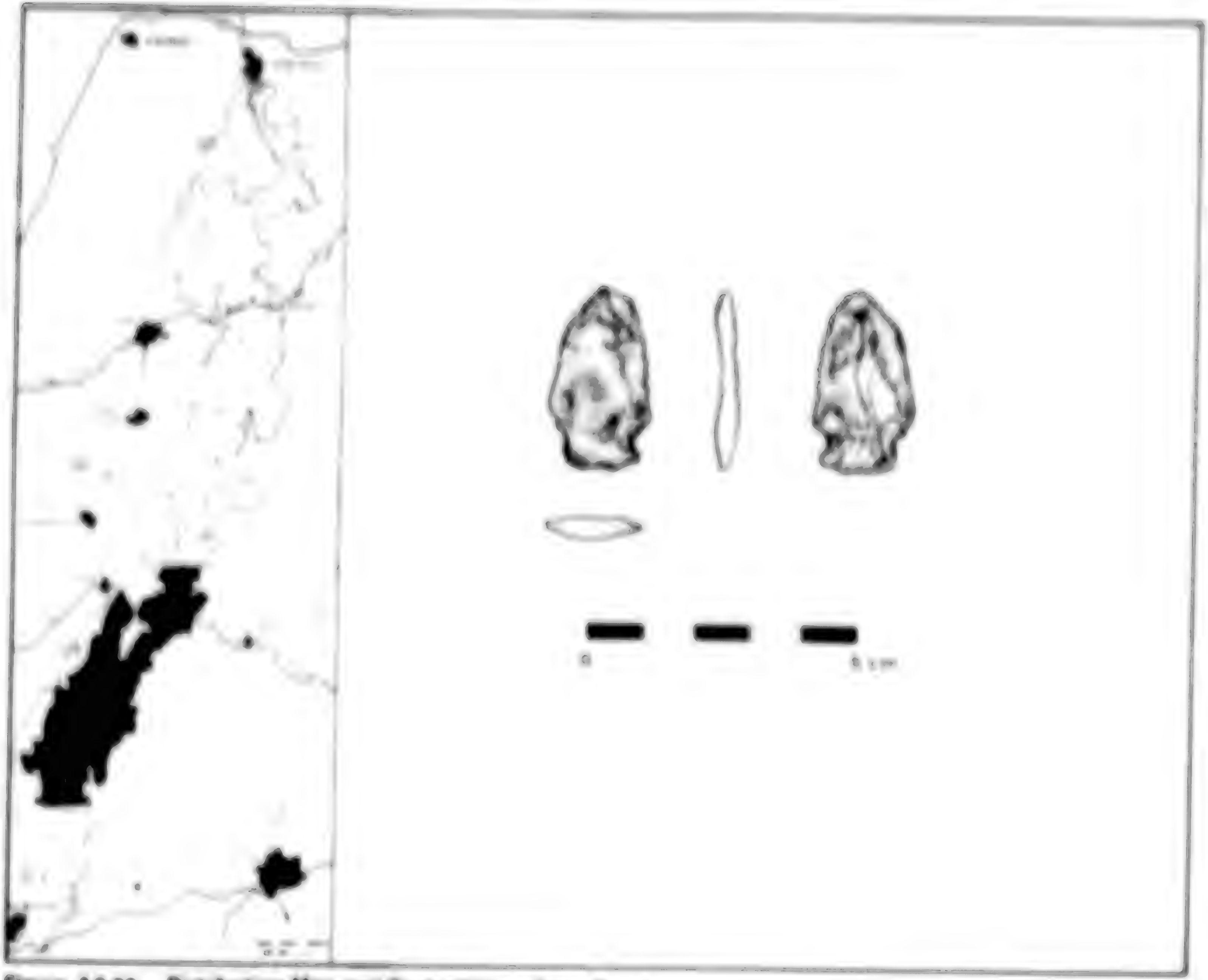


Figure A2.30 Distribution Map and Illustration: Otter Creek

PALMER CORNER-NOTCHED

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:67, 69

Description: The Palmer Corner-Notched is a small to medium size point. The blade ranges from a narrow isosceles triangular to nearly equilateral triangular. The blade edges are serrated, often deeply. The shoulders are narrow, in some instances forming barely tipping tangs. In some cases the shoulders are residual. The base is expanding and varies from being narrower than the shoulders to as wide as the shoulders. The corners are angled into the base. The base is typically straight or occasionally slightly concave. The base is thoroughly ground.

Dimensions:

Length: Varies from 2.8 cm to 6.0 cm, with an average of 3.5 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.9 cm to 2.5 cm, with an average of 2.0 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.5 cm to 1.2 cm, with an average of 0.8 cm.

Corner-notch Depth: Averages about 0.5 cm.

Corner-notch Width: Averages between 0.4 cm and 0.7 cm.

Age: Based on recent studies, Oliver (1981:126) places the Palmer within the period from 10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.

Material: In North Carolina, the Palmer is made of argillite, rhyolite, other silicified slates, vein quartz, and chert.

General Distribution: The Palmer has been noted in Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and along the Atlantic Seaboard.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB[illegible]	NA	NA	NA

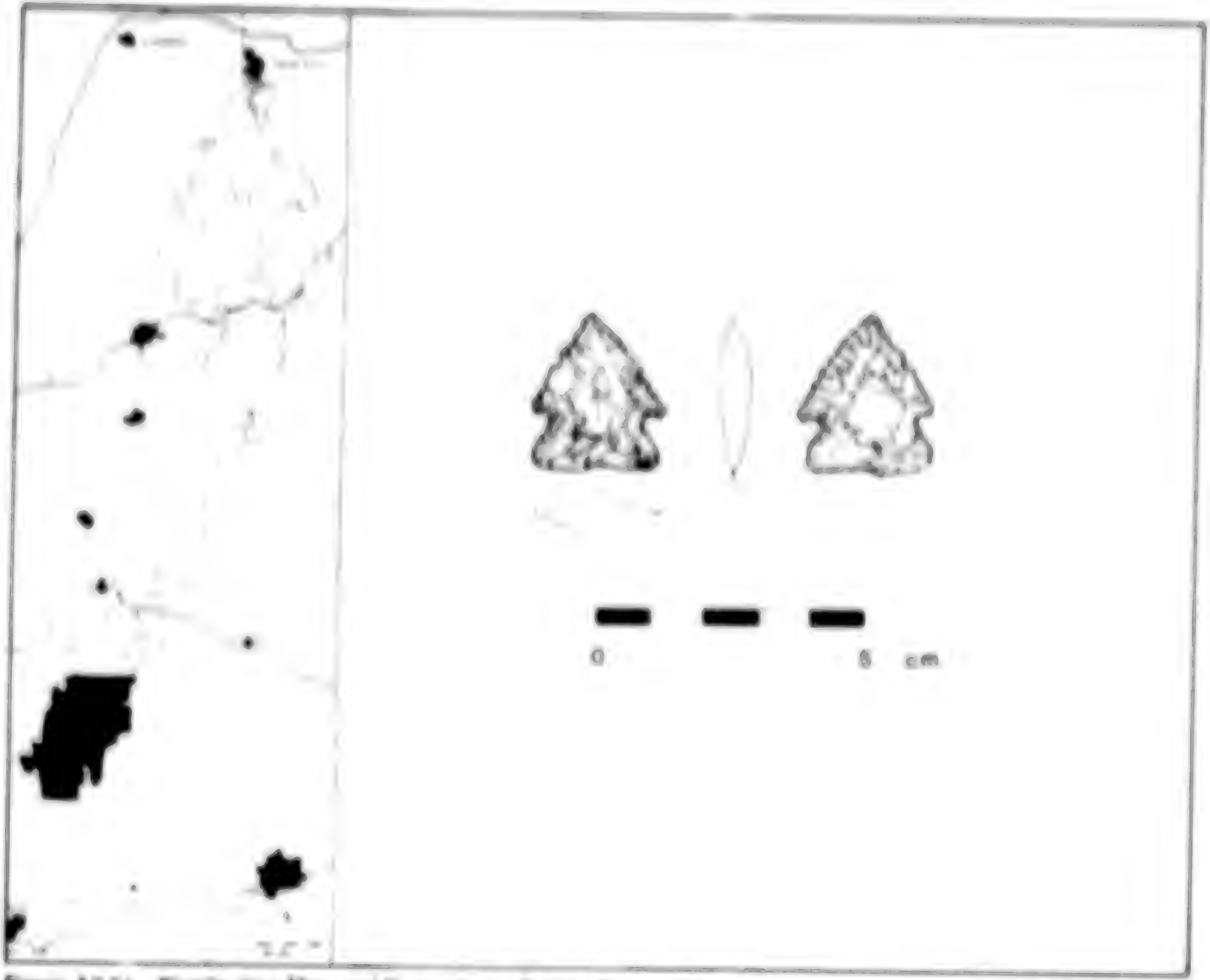


Figure A2.31 Distribution Map and Illustration: Palmer Corner-Notched

PATRICK INDENTED BASE

Basic Reference: Holland 1970:90, 114, 101.

Description: The Patrick Indented Base is a provisional type. It was created to encompass a group of morphologically similar points which fall outside the range of any of the previously reported point types. The point is moderately narrow, elongated, and medium in size. The blade is a relatively narrow isosceles triangle. The sides of the blade are usually excurvate. Less often, the sides are straight. The shoulders are weak and broadly rounded. They merge gradually into the stem. The stem is either faintly contracting and nearly parallel-sided or is shallowly side-notched. The corners of the base are angled or mildly rounded. The base is distinctively concave. On half of the specimens, grinding is evident along the base and the sides of the stem.

Dimensions: In Virginia, the Patrick Indented Base has the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 3.6 cm to 5.7 cm, with an average of 4.7 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.8 cm to 3.0 cm, with an average of 2.2 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.5 cm to 1.0 cm, with an average of 0.8 cm.

Stem Length: Varies from 0.8 cm to 1.5 cm, with an average of 1.1 cm.

Stem Width: Varies from 1.1 cm to 1.9 cm, with an average of 1.5 cm.

Age: The age of the Patrick Indented Base has not been established. It is, however, felt to be of Archaic origin.

Material: In Virginia, the specimens are nearly evenly distributed between those made of quartz and those made of chert.

General Distribution: The Patrick Indented Base has been found primarily within the Piedmont Uplands of Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44GR8(SH100)	1	Quartz	Foss 1977:44

Comments: The Patrick Indented Base has similarities in terms of size, the presence and location of grinding, and general form to the smaller variants of the Guilford Lanceolate.

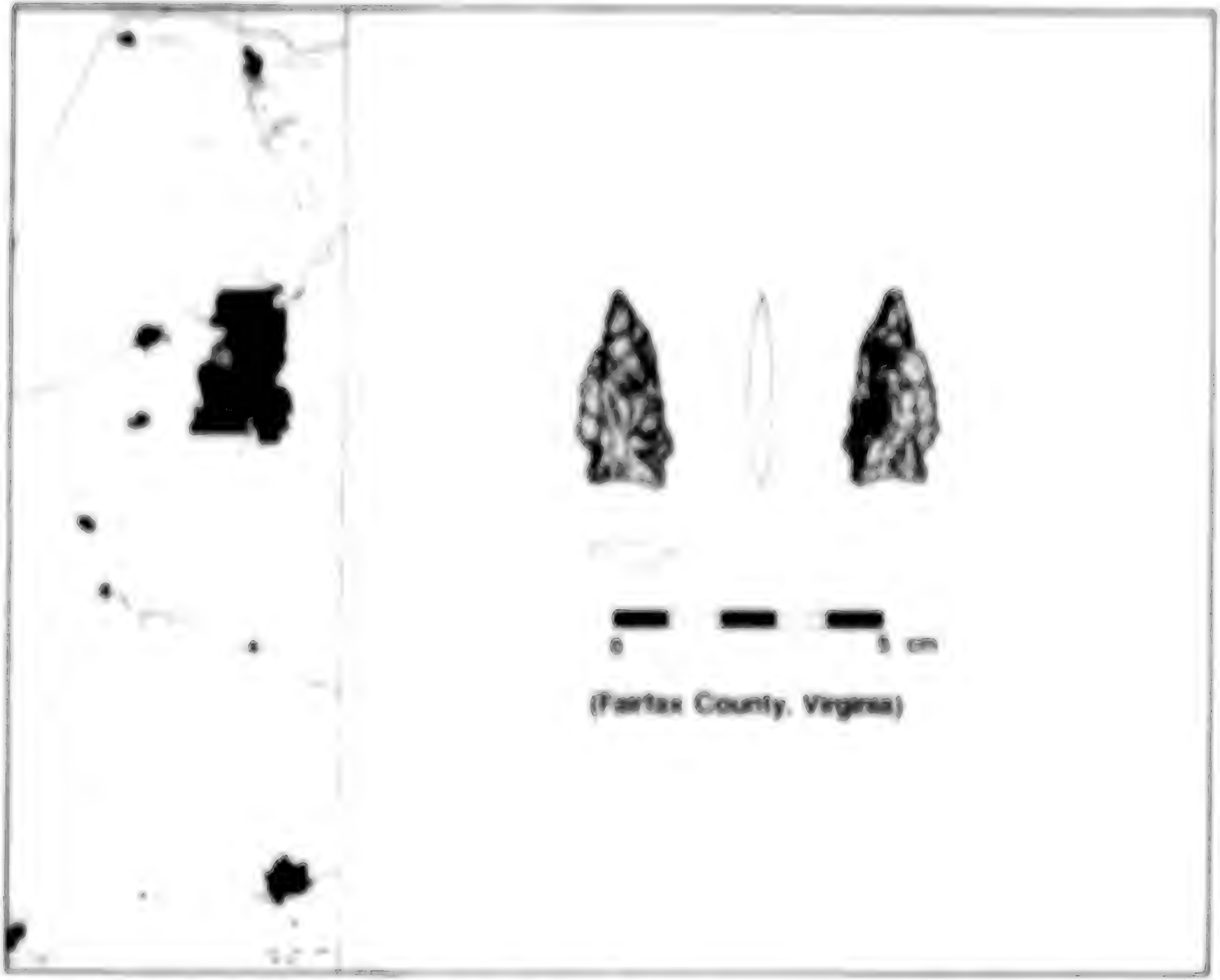


Figure A2.32 Distribution Map and Illustration: Patrick Indented.

PEE DEE PENTAGONAL

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:49, 50, 121

Description: The Pee Dee Pentagonal is a small asymmetrical and carelessly made point. The blade is pentagonal in form and is usually asymmetrical. Less commonly, the blade is well shaped and symmetrical. The blade is broad and thin. The proximal sides of the blade may be parallel, contracting, or expanding. The base varies, on the specimens, from straight to concave.

Dimensions: In North Carolina, the Pee Dee Pentagonal has the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 2.5 cm to 4.5 cm, with an average of 3.5 cm.

Width: Varies from 2.0 cm to 3.0 cm, with an average of 2.5 cm.

Thickness: NA

Age: In North Carolina, the Pee Dee Pentagonal is associated with the Pee Dee Culture, circa A.D. 1550 to A.D. 1650.

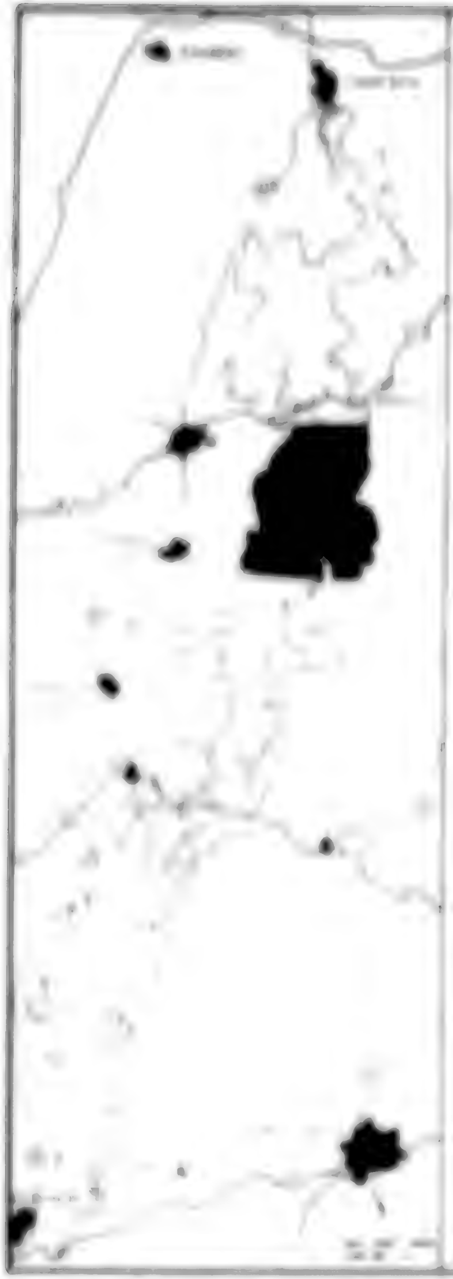
Material: In North Carolina, the Pee Dee Pentagonal is made almost exclusively of varieties of the Carolina slates.

General Distribution: The Pee Dee Pentagonal is found in North Carolina.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA0320/SH0257	1	Jasper	[illegible] 1996a:40, 109

Comments: Coe (1964:49) feels that the Pee Dee Pentagonal probably "inspired" the Holland Type E projectile point found in Virginia. The Holland Type E, however, has also been seen as similar to the Jack's Reef Pentagonal (Ritchie 1971:26, 86). The Jack's Reef is significantly earlier than the Pee Dee, having been found in contexts dating from circa A.D. 500 to A.D. 1000 (based on several radiocarbon dates). Given both the rather tentative identification of a single specimen as a Pee Dee Pentagonal and the differences in date between the Pee Dee and the Jack's Reef, the identification of a protohistoric or late Late Woodland component at 44MA0320 is provisional at best.



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE
FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A2.33. Distribution Map: Pee Dee Pentagonal

PERKIOMEN BROAD

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:42-43, 99; Witthoft 1953:18-20

Description: The Perkiomen is a thin, broad bladed point. The blade is, usually, roughly equilaterally triangular and is often asymmetrical. The sides are either slightly convex or slightly concave. The blade is thin and seldom exhibits a medial ridge. When one occurs, it is present, in most cases, only on one face. One shoulder is commonly barbed and the other is rounded or angled. The edge along the shoulder is always thin, sharp, and carefully retouched. The stem is constricted. The corners of the base are tanged. The tangs are rounded rather than barbed. The base on the Pennsylvania specimens is most often convex. It may, also, be straight, angled, or, rarely, concave. The edges of the tangs are always ground on the specimens from Pennsylvania, less commonly so on the ones from New York. The base is one third to one half the width of the blade at the shoulders.

Dimensions: In Pennsylvania, the Perkiomen Broad has the following dimensions:

Length: Usually varies from 2.5 cm to 5.1 cm, although specimens up to 22.9 cm have been reported.

Width: Varies from 1.3 cm to 2.8 cm.

Thickness: NA for the Pennsylvania specimens. On specimens from New York, varies from 0.64 cm to 0.79 cm.

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
1170B.C.±70yrs.	Hansford, W.Va.		
1500B.C.±120yrs.	Faucett, Pa.	Y-2478	Kinsey 1972:556
1620B.C.±100yrs.	Brodhead-Heller, Pa.	Y-2340	" "
1640B.C.±100yrs.	Miller Field, N.J.	Y-2388	" "
1720B.C.±120yrs.	Miller Field, N.J.	Y-2387	" "
1770B.C.±125yrs.	Piney Island, Pa.		

Material: In Pennsylvania, the Perkiomen is generally made of high quality jasper. It has, also, been found made of rhyolite, flint, and chalcedony. The use of argillite or quartzite is rare.

General Distribution: The Perkiomen Broad has been found in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park.

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA
44MA59(HD143)*	1	Crypto.	Hoffman 1979b:190

(Note: *This specimen has been only provisionally classified as a Perkiomen.)

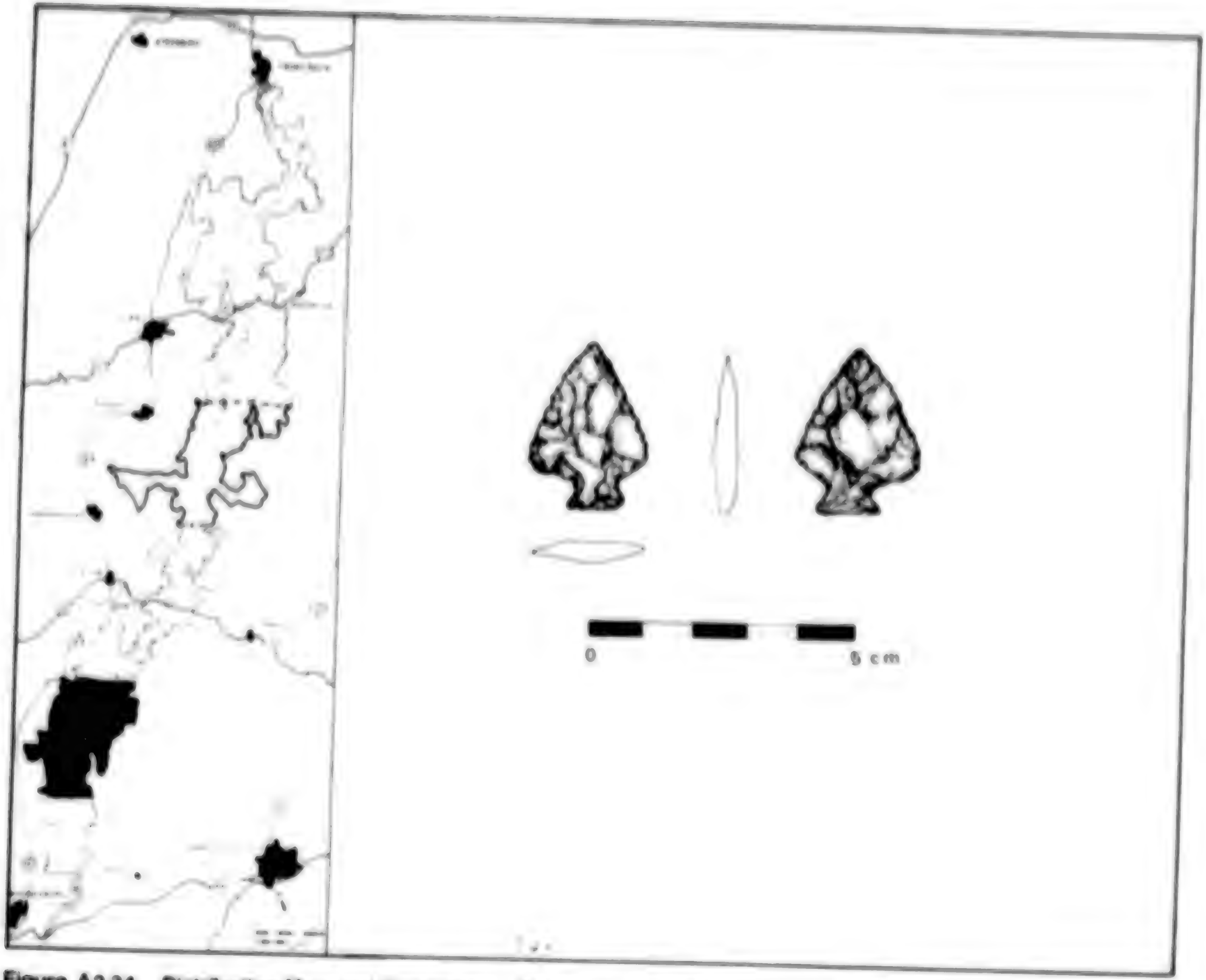


Figure A2.34. Distribution Map and Illustration: Perkiomen Broad.

PISCATAWAY

Basic Reference: Stephenson et al. 1963:146-147, Plate XXVI

Description: The Piscataway is a small, relatively thick projectile point. On the illustrated specimens, the blade is a long, narrow, isosceles triangle. The lateral edges are straight to slightly excurvate. The cross section is flattened. Occasionally, the blade is beveled. Distinct shoulders are absent. The proximal end of the blade merges into a short, contracting stem. The sides of the stem are incurvate, excurvate, or straight. The base is typically pointed or narrowly rounded. Some bases appear more broadly rounded.

Dimensions: At the Accokeek Creek Site in Maryland, the 101 whole or nearly whole specimens had the following measurements:

Length: Varies from 2.9 cm to 4.9 cm, with a mean of 3.5 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.0 cm to 2.1 cm, with a mean of 1.4 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.5 cm to 1.0 cm, with a mean of 0.7 cm.

Age: Stratigraphic placement of the Piscataway point below Halifax-like Vernon points and Savannah River-like Holmes points, respectively, at the Fraser site in Maryland indicate a date of around 4000 B.C. to 3500 B.C.

Material: At the Accokeek Creek Site, most of the specimens were made of white or translucent quartz. A minority were made of brown quartzite or black rhyolite.

General Distribution: The distribution for this type has not been adequately charted beyond eastern Maryland and northern Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA

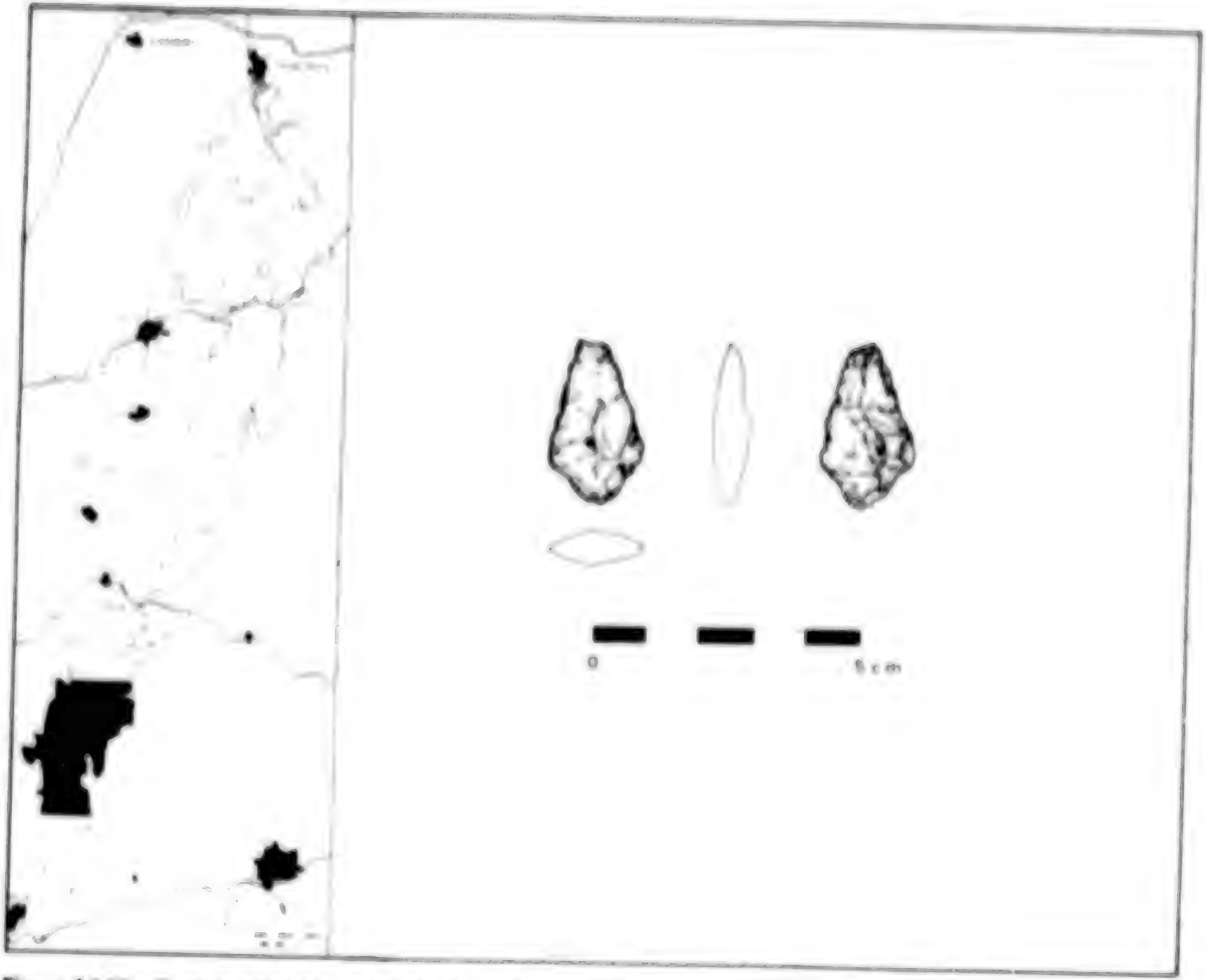


Figure A2.35. Distribution Map and Illustration: Piscataway.

POPLAR ISLAND

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:44-45.

Description: The Poplar Island is a finely knapped, medium to large sized point. The blade is a slender lanceolate triangular. The lateral edges in the illustrated examples are faintly excurvate. The shoulders are typically narrow and rounded. In several specimens, the blade merges gradually into the base with no distinct shoulder. The stem contracts towards a narrow rounded base. In a few cases, the stem is broader and the base is broadly rounded. Grinding is common along the stem. The cross section is generally ovoid or flattened.

Dimensions:

Length: Ranges from 4.0 cm to 8.6 cm, with a mean of [illegible] cm.

Width: NA

Thickness: NA

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44GN41	[illegible]	6.67p	1.74	1.08
44PA174[i]	[illegible] SB1-1.	5.06p	2.14	0.90

(Notes: p, Partial Measurement. [i] This specimen is intermediate between a Poplar Island and a Lackawaxen Stemmed.)

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
[illegible] B.C. ±[illegible] yrs.	Harry's Farm, N.J.	I-[illegible]	Kraft 1975:[illegible]

Material: In Pennsylvania, the Poplar Island has been made of siltstone, argillite, quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, and flint.

General Distribution: This type has been found in Pennsylvania and along the lower reaches of the Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay. It has also been found in Delaware, New Jersey, and eastern New York. It is felt to have antecedents in the Virginia and Carolina Piedmont and along the Savannah River.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44GN81	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1989:Chap. 3
44PA176	1	Rhyolite	Inashima 1986a:24, 27

Comments: As a caveat, it should be noted that the illustrated specimen lies at the broader end of the range for this type.

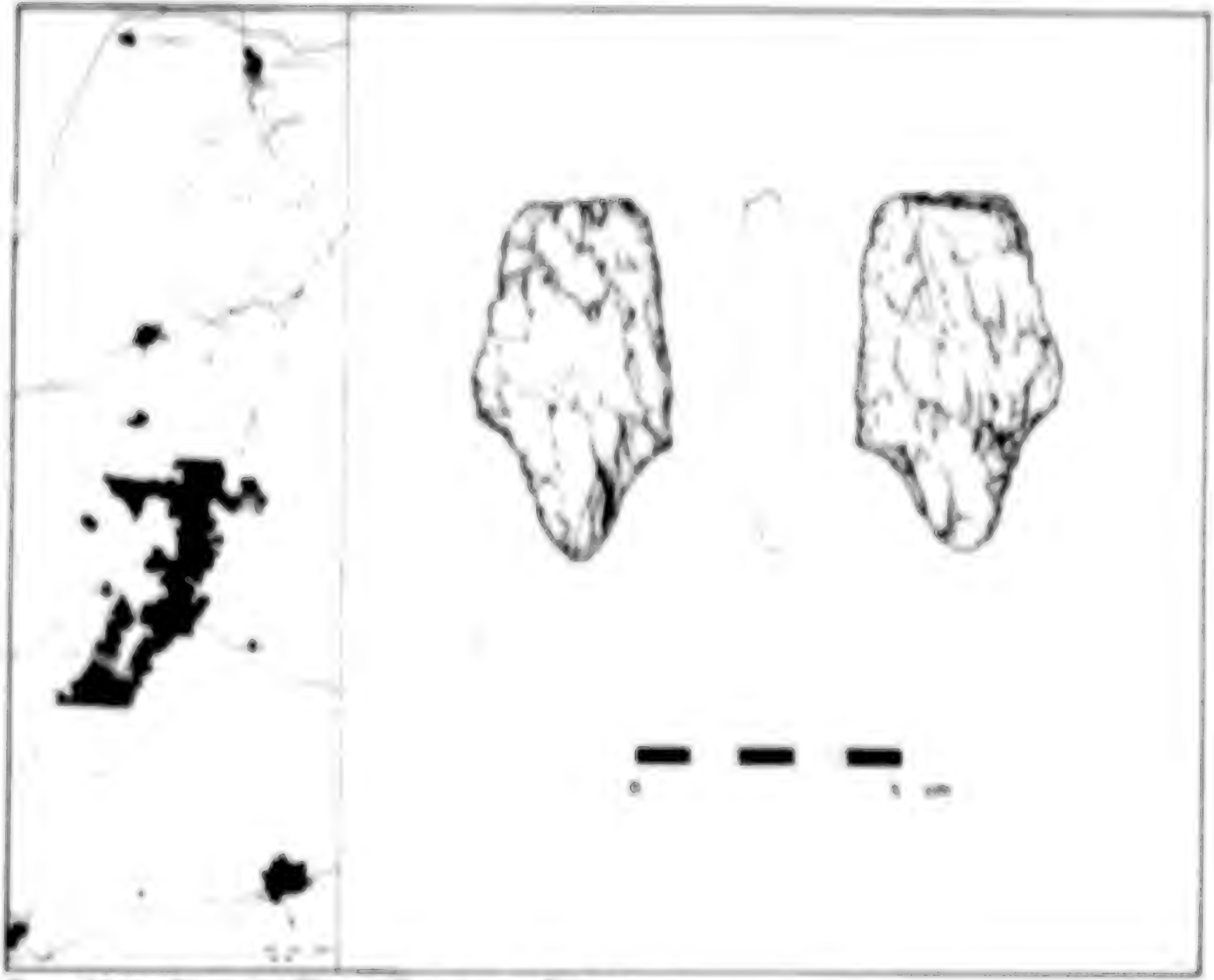


Figure A2.36. Distribution Map and Illustration Poplar Island

POTTS

Basic Reference: Holland 1970:81

Description: The Potts is a medium-sized projectile point with an isosceles triangular blade and a wide, minimal stem. The blade tends toward being squat and broad, appearing nearly equilateral in form. The lateral edges are either straight or slightly excurvate. The shoulders are shallow. They either form obtuse angles or merge in an incurvate arch to the stem. The stem itself is distinctively short and broad, being nearly as wide as the shoulders. The base is incurvate and is extremely thin. The cross section is either plano-convex or biconvex.

Dimensions: The specimens from southwestern Virginia have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from [illegible] cm to [illegible] cm, with an average of [illegible] cm.

Width: Varies from 1.9 cm to 3.0 cm, with an average of [illegible] cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.5 cm to 0.7 cm, with an average of 0.6 cm.

Stem Height: Varies from 0.6 cm to 0.9 cm, with an average of 0.8 cm.

Age: The Potts is believed to be of Early Woodland date.

Material: In southwestern Virginia, the Potts is usually made of quartzite, with a minority of specimens made of chert.

General Distribution: Within Virginia, the Potts has been identified within the Coastal Plain and the southwestern section.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
[illegible]	1	Quartzite	Hoffman et al. [illegible]

SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE

FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A2.37 Distribution Map: Potts

RANDOLPH STEMMED

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:48-50.

Description: The Randolph Stemmed is a narrow, crudely knapped, contracting stem projectile point. In overall appearance, it resembles a small Morrow Mountain II. The blade is roughly isosceles triangular. The lateral edges are poorly knapped and often appear saw-toothed. The shoulders are irregularly rounded and merge at an obtuse angle to the stem. Residual attributes suggest that these points were made from old flakes or broken projectile points from an earlier period.

Dimensions: No dimensions were recorded with the type description.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44AB183	NA	4.51p	2.01	0.76

(Note: p, Partial Measurement.)

Age: In North Carolina, the Randolph Stemmed is assigned to the time from c. A.D. 1725 to A.D. 1800.

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D. 1740±60	44AB183	B-18187	Inashima 1989b:47

Material: Typical lithic materials were not noted in the original description.

General Distribution: The Randolph Stemmed has previously been reported only from the North Carolina Piedmont.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	1	Jasper	Inashima 1989b:47-48

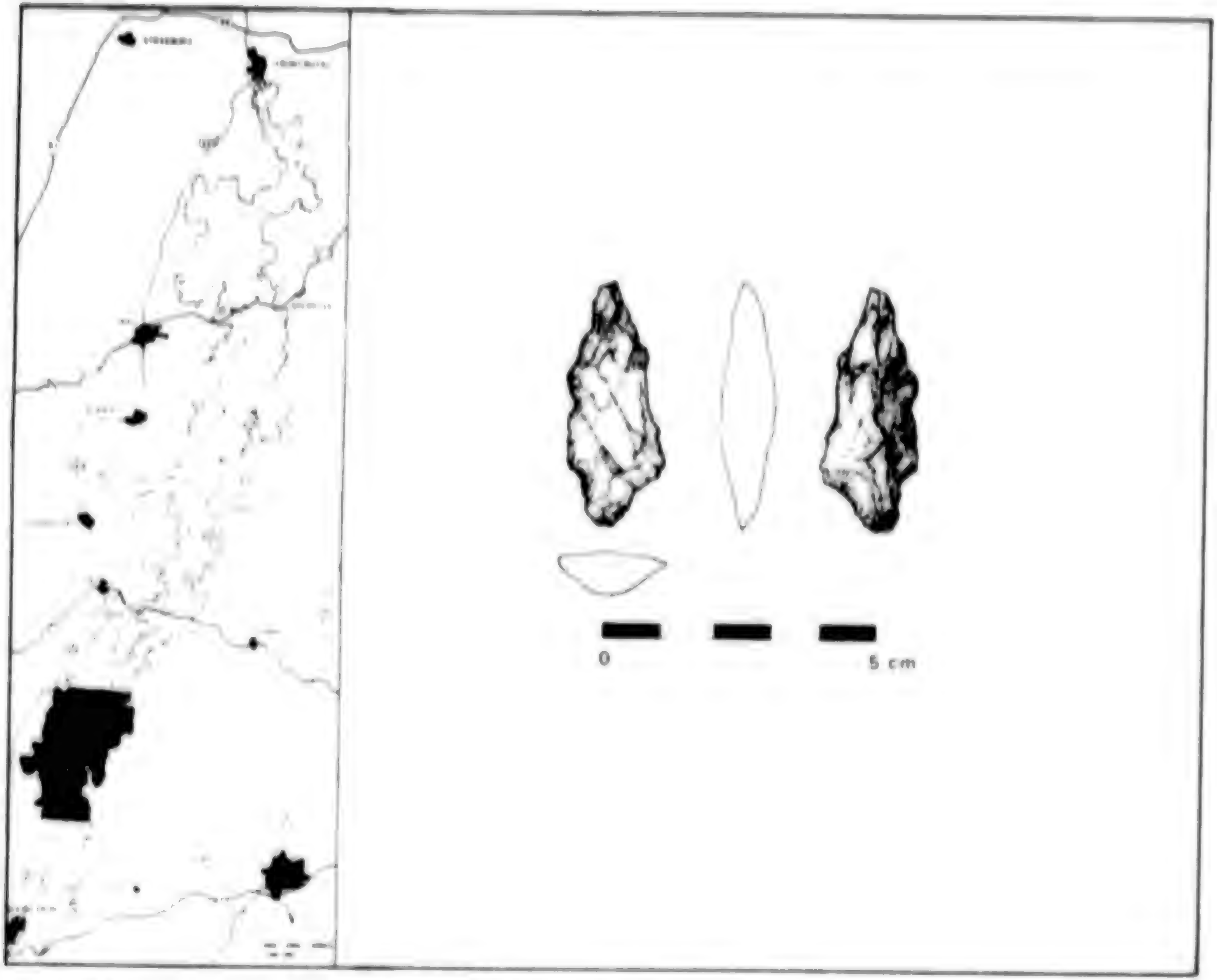


Figure A2.38. Distribution Map and Illustration: Randolph Stemmed.

ROSSVILLE

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:46, 103.

Description: The Rossville is a thick, lozenge-shaped point of medium size. Some specimens appear crudely knapped and slightly asymmetrical. The general outline is roughly rhomboidal or lozenge-shaped. The angled corners of the lateral sides are either broadly rounded or bluntly pointed. The distal portion of the rhomboid is about two-thirds the length of the proximal portion. On a few examples, weak, oblique shoulders are present which merge into a contracting stem with a rounded base.

Dimensions: The specimens from New York have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 3.18 cm to 6.35 cm, with most specimens falling between 4.44 cm and 5.08 cm.

Width: About one-half of the overall length.

Thickness: Varies from 0.64 cm to 1.11 cm, with most 0.79 cm.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44MA92	N400E70-3	4.30	2.61	0.76
44MA92	N402.4E93.5C1-1	3.40	2.42	0.70
44PA174	N152.7E163.1-1-1	3.79	2.08	0.68

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D.375±160yrs.	Quident 6, Ma.		
A.D.270±80yrs.	" "		
A.D.100±80yrs.	Vincent, Ma.		
360B.C.±100yrs.	Peterson, Ma.		
430B.C.±80yrs.	Pratt, N.Y.		
480B.C.±80yrs.	Miller Field, N.J.	Y-2590	Kinsey 1972:195, 436
520B.C.±120yrs.	Pratt, N.Y.		

Material: In the Chesapeake Bay area, [illegible] and argillite specimens are the most common. In New York, the R[illegible]le is usually made of flint. In Southern New England, quartz and felsite specimens dominate.

General Distribution: The Rossville has been found in the Chesapeake Bay area, New York, and Southern New England.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA92	2	Quartzite	Inashima 1986d:125, 126, 128-129
44PA174	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1987:15-17

Comments: Some variants of the Rossville as noted and illustrated by Ritchie (1971:40, 103) are similar to the Poplar Island. These variants probably belong to the very early part of the temporal range assigned to the Rossville.

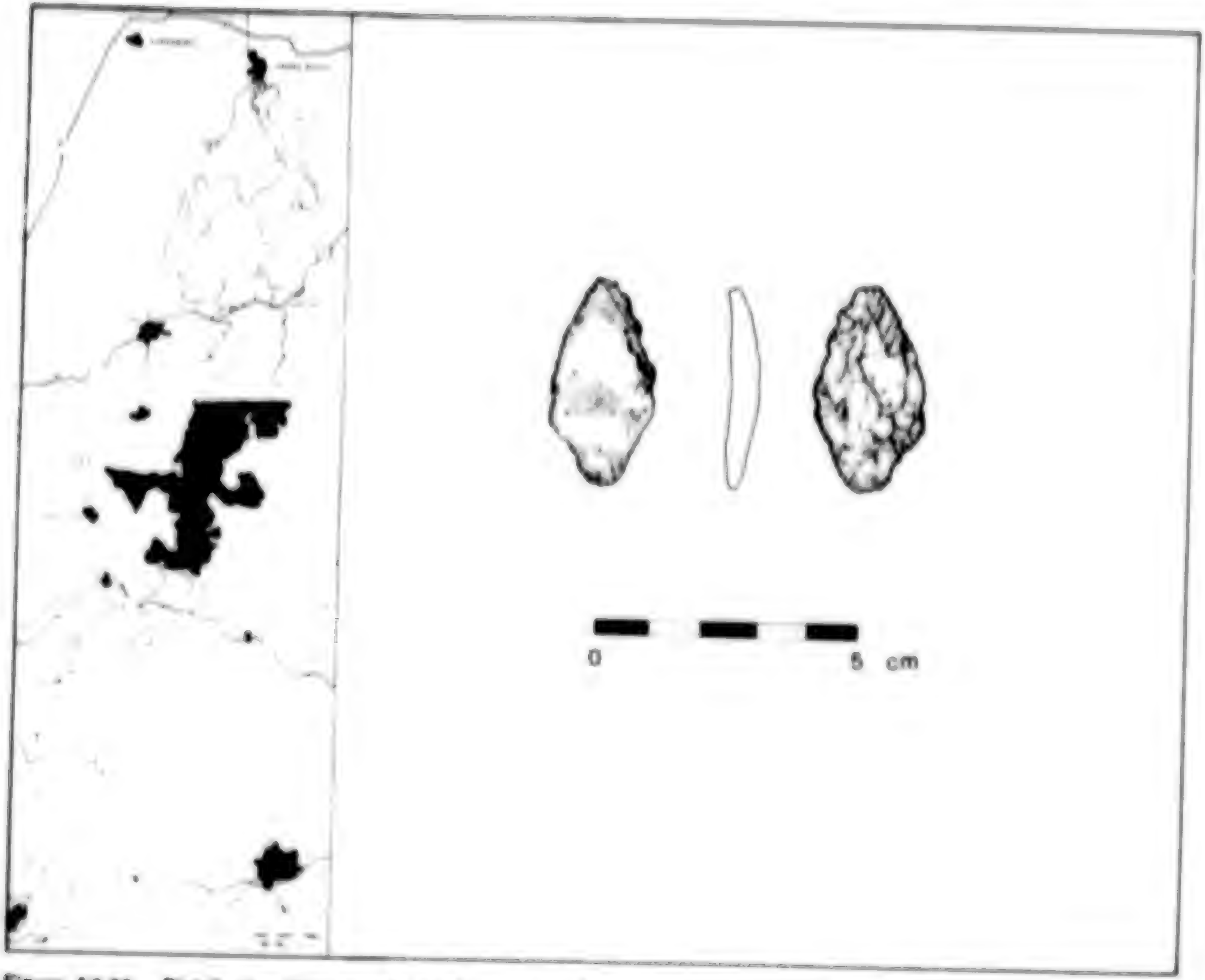


Figure A2.39. Distribution Map and Illustration: Rossville

ST. ALBANS SIDE-NOTCHED

Basic Reference: Broyles 1971:72-75.

Description: The St. Albans is a small to medium sized, side-notched, and bifurcate based point. The point occurs in two varieties, A and B. Both varieties have triangular and generally asymmetrical blades. On Variety A, the blade tends to be shorter than on Variety B. The tip is sharp. The sides are incurvate, straight, or excurvate. On Variety A, wear serration of the blade edges is more common than on Variety B. The shoulders vary from weak and broadly rounded, to weak and narrow, to slightly barbed. The stem is slightly flaring. The side-notches are shallow. The corners of the base are rounded and are often asymmetrical. The basal notch is usually relatively deep. The base is generally as wide as the shoulders although occasionally it may be wider. Grinding is evident across the base and along the side-notches on Variety A; grinding is absent on Variety B.

Dimensions: At St. Albans, the dimensions of this type are:

Variety A

Length: Varies from 2.5 cm to 3.7 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.7 cm to 2.2 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.5 cm to 0.7 cm.

Variety B

Length: Varies from 2.2 cm to 4.9 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.3 cm to 1.9 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.5 cm to 0.9 cm.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44MA93	S255E170-1	3.04	1.91	0.62
44RM276	N110.5E111.1B2-1	2.58p	1.52	0.51

(Notes: p, Partial measurement.)

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
6710B.C.±180yrs	Rose Island, Tn.	GX3598	Chapman 1975:211
6750B.C.±300yrs	" "	GX3160	" "
6850B.C.±370yrs	" "	GX3167	" "
6870B.C.±500yrs.*	St. Albans, W.Va.		Broyles 1971:71
6880B.C.±700yrs#	" "		Broyles 1971:11

(Notes: * Variety B # Variety A.)

Material: In West Virginia, black flint, tan chert, and rust chert have been used.

General Distribution: The St. Albans Side Notched is found in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AV167#	1	Quartz	Foss 1977:92
44MA25(MD146)#	1	NA	Foss 1977:121
44MA54(MD172)*	1	NA	Foss 1979:109
44MA92	1	Quartz	Inashima 1986a:130
44RM231(RM135)#	1	NA	Foss 1979a:90
44RM316	1	Quartz	Inashima 1986b:18

(Note: # The specimen is identified provisionally by Foss as a St. Albans-like point. * The specimen appears to have attributes which preclude its classification as a St. Albans: (1) deep side notches, (2) broad shoulders, and (3) shallow basal concavity.)

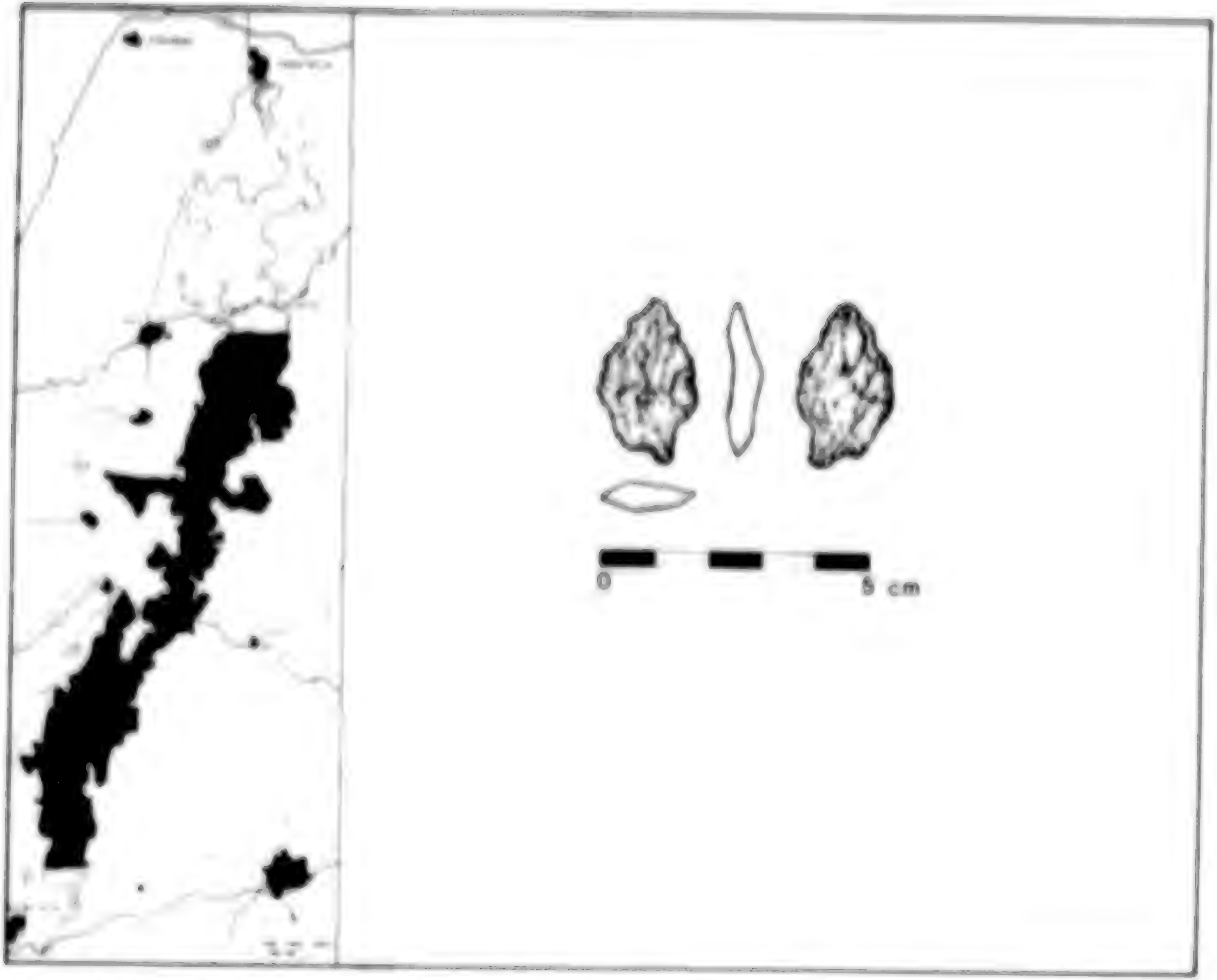


Figure A2.40. Distribution Map and Illustration: St. Albans.

SAVANNAH RIVER

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:44, 45, 110.

Description: The Savannah River has a large, heavy, triangular blade and a broad stem. The sides of the blade are either straight or excurvate. On some specimens, the proximal end of the blade is parallel-sided for one-third to one-half the length of the blade before curving to the tip. The blade is relatively thin, having a ratio of thickness to width of about 1:10. The shoulders are usually straight and narrow and are at right angles to the stem. On some specimens, the shoulders may be angled toward the stem. Generally, the sides of the stem are straight and the stem is square-shaped. Occasionally, the stem is short and rectangular. The base is, most often, concave. Less often, the base is straight.

Dimensions: On the specimens from North Carolina, the dimensions are:

Length: Varies from 7.0 cm to 17.0 cm, with an average of 10.7 cm.

Width: Varies from 3.5 cm to 7.0 cm, with an average of 5.0 cm.

Thickness: Averages about one-tenth of the size of the width.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44AR111	22-1	4.72p	3.65	0.82
44AR112	22-1	4.57	2.61	0.92
44GN92	NA*	7.10p	3.91	0.90
44GN92	NA#	6.44	3.91	0.89
44MA61	N390.0E310 5A2-3	6.37p	4.29	0.72
44PA169	N215.6E201 7.3	5.87p	3.50	0.84

(Note: p, Partial Measurement. * Argillaceous shale. # Quartzite.)

Age (*Date Adjusted to A.D. 1950 Base Year):

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
1630B.C. ±255yrs.	Bacon Bend, Tn.		
1730B.C. ±125yrs.	Bilbo, Ga.		
1770B.C. ±250yrs.	Sapelo Is., Ga.		
1780B.C. ±135yrs.	Bilbo, Ga.		
1800B.C. ±150yrs.	Stallings Is., Ga.		
1820B.C. ±300yrs.	Dulany, Ga.		
1910B.C. ±180yrs.	Sheep Rockshelter, Pa.		
1970B.C. ±125yrs.	Bilbo, Ga.		
1990B.C. ±100yrs.	Frelinger, N.J.	I-6730	Kraft 1974:16
1930B.C. ±250yrs.	Buffalo, W.Va.		
1950B.C. ±250yrs.	Gaston, N.C.	M524	Coe 1964:119

Age (Cont.):

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
2000B.C.±240yrs.	Meadowcroft, Pa.		
2120B.C.±70yrs.	Bacon Bend, Tn.		
2225B.C.±130yrs.	Harrison Branch, Tn.		
2440B.C.±155yrs.	Bacon Bend, Tn.		
2450B.C.±130yrs.	Stallings Is., Ga.		
2915B.C.±280yrs.	Warren Wilson, N.C.		Oliver 1981:111

Material: In North Carolina, the Savannah River has been made from porphyritic rhyolite, andesite, argillite, and quartzite.

General Distribution: The Savannah River has been found throughout the eastern region.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AP111	1*	Quartzite	Inashima 1988:16
44AB112	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1988:16
44AU156	1	NA	Foss 1977:45
44AU167	1	NA	Foss 1977:92
44GN92	1*	Shale	Appendix 1
"	1*	Quartzite	"
44MA20(MD125)	1	NA	Foss 1979a:55
44MA27(MD144)	1	NA	Foss 1977:183
44MA37(MD113)	1	NA	Hoffman 1979b:33
44MA54(MD172)	1	NA	Foss 1979a:70
44MA59(MD141)	4*	Quartzite	Miller 1976:185;
"	1	Quartz	Hoffman 1979b:[illegible]
44MA61	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1988:[illegible]
44PA169	1	Rhyolite	Inashima 1986:17
44RM22(RM116)	1	Quartzite	Foss 1979a:81

(Note: *The total includes one small Savannah River variant.)

Comment: The small Savannah River variant appears to be about one-half to two-thirds the size of the regular form. Although the stem width seems to be about the same, the stem height seems to be shorter. Oliver (1981:111) cites a radiocarbon date of 1565B.C.±140yrs. for the small variant at the Warren Wilson site in North Carolina.

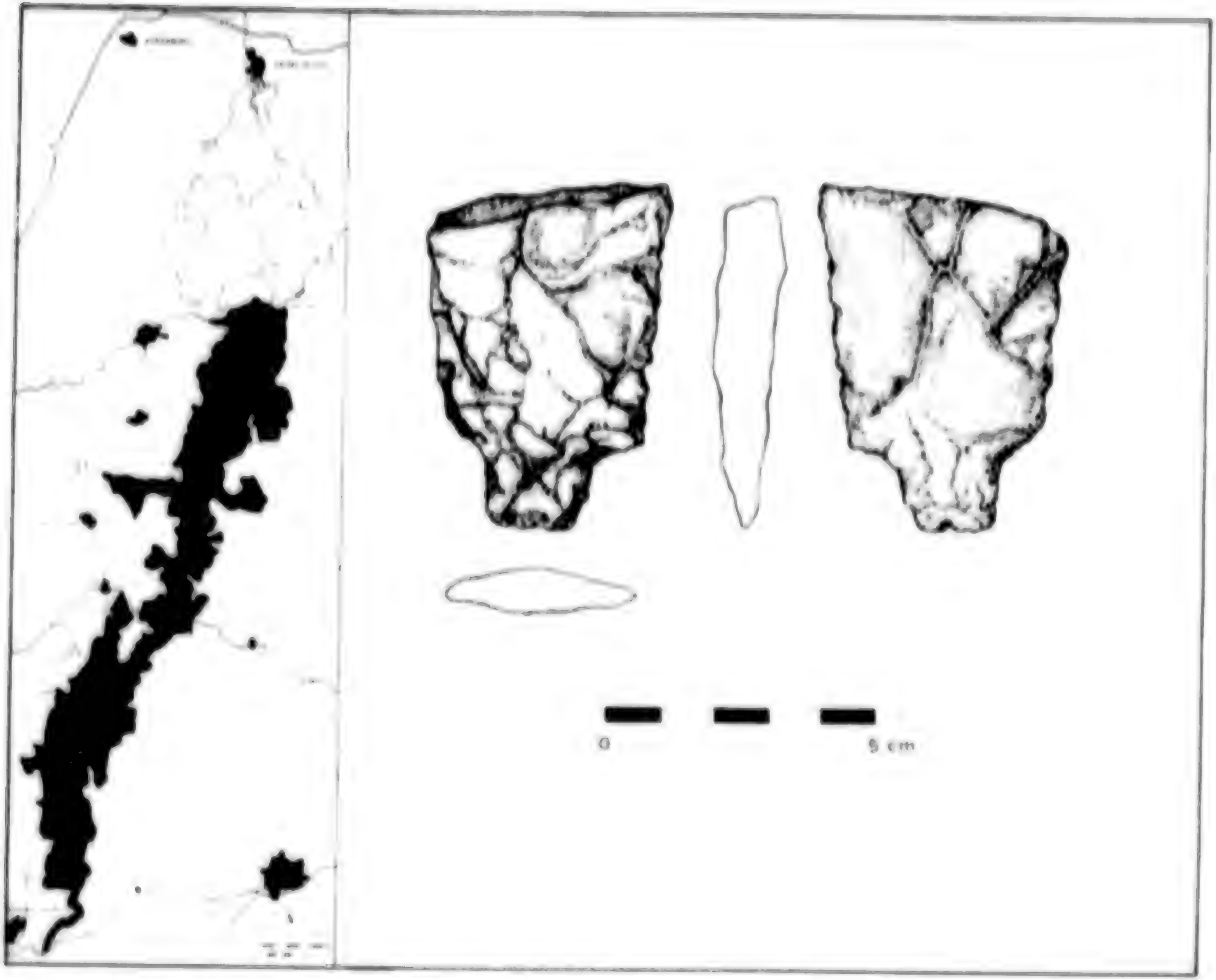


Figure A2.41. Distribution Map and Illustration: Savannah River.

SNOOK KILL

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:47-48, 104.

Description: The Snook Kill is a large, generally broad bladed point. In the illustrated examples, the blade ranges from a broad isosceles triangular to a nearly equilaterally triangular shape. The lateral edges are straight, faintly excurvate, incurvate, or recurvate toward the tip. The blade may be asymmetrical. The cross section is bi-convex or plano-convex. The shoulders are distinct. They are at right angles to the stem or merge in broadly incurvate arcs to the stem. The sides of the stem are contracting or parallel-sided. The stem is roughly square-shaped. The base is straight, faintly incurvate, or faintly excurvate. Slight to moderate basal grinding occurs on a small number of specimens.

Dimensions:

Length: Varies from 5.1 cm to 10.2 cm, with most falling between 5.1 cm and 8.9 cm.

Width: Usually about 2/3 of the length.

Thickness: Varies from 0.6 cm to 1.4 cm, with most being between 0.8 cm and 1.1 cm.

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
1470 B.C. ±100 yrs.	Snook Kill, N.Y.	Y-1170	Funk 1976:155
1670 B.C. ±130 yrs.	Kuhr No. 1, N.Y.	I-6733	Funk 1976:155
1660 B.C. ±110 yrs.[1]			Kinsey 1972:425
1720 B.C. ±100 yrs.[1]	Peters Albrecht, Pa.		Kinsey 1972:425-426
2870 B.C. ±115 yrs.	Peterson, Ma.	I-3101	Ritchie 1980:141

(Note: [1] These dates are associated with the Lehigh point type.)

Material: In eastern New York, the Snook Kill is usually made of the regional flints.

General Distribution: The Snook Kill or similar points have been reported from the Northeastern states.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB185	NA	NA	NA

Comments: Kinsey (1972:425) believes that the Snook Kill "interfingers with and is identical to the Lehigh point."

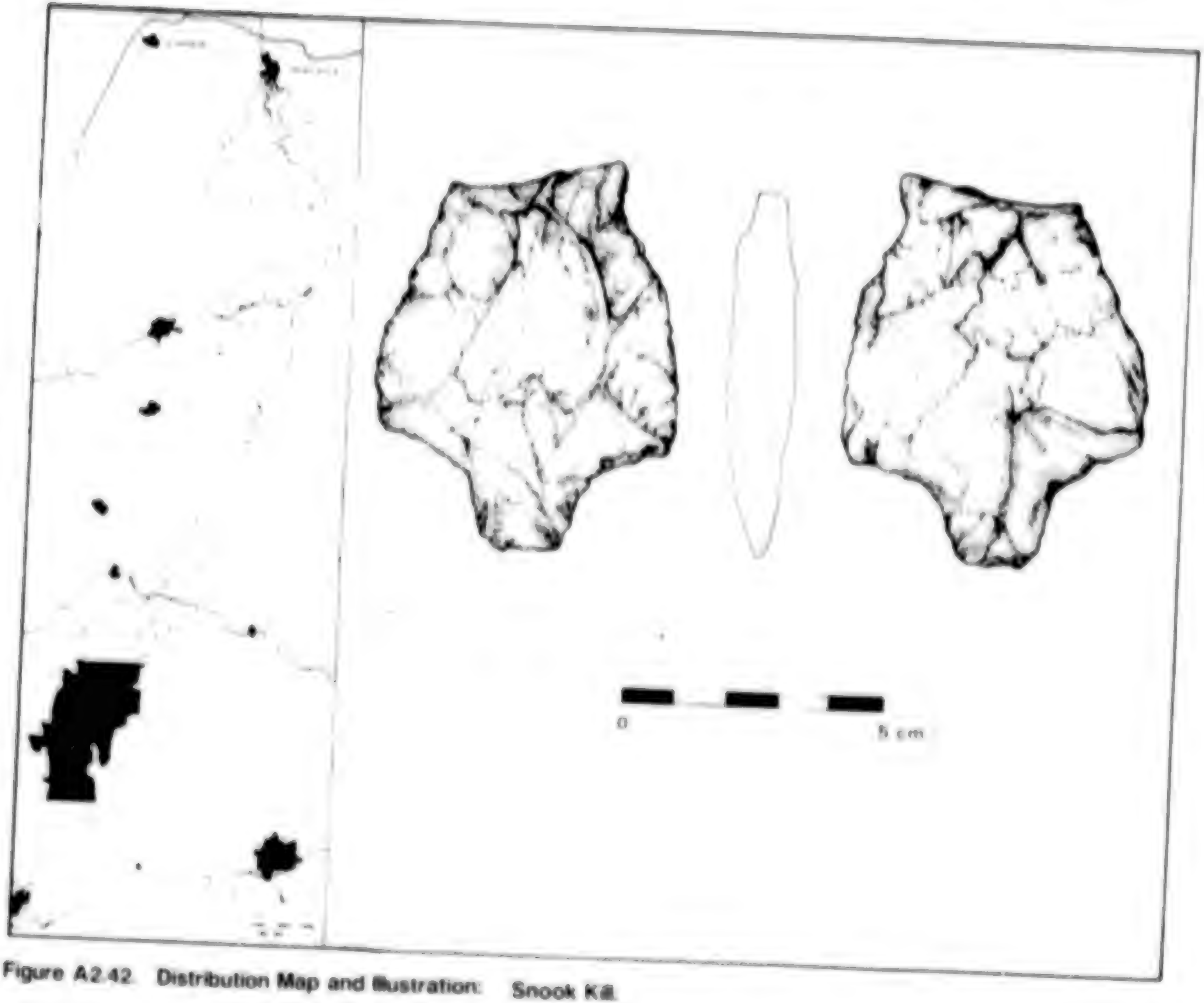


Figure A2.42 Distribution Map and Illustration: Snook Kill.

STANLY STEMMED

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:35, 36.

Description: The Stanly Stemmed is a medium-sized, serrated bladed, and concave based point. The blade is either equilaterally triangular, broad isosceles triangular, or narrow isosceles triangular. The sides of the blade are either incurvate or straight. On some specimens, the basal end of the blade appears to have been narrowed by resharpening to such an extent that the portion above the shoulders is about the same width as the stem and the shoulders are barbed. Most of the specimens have blade edges that are lightly serrated; a few specimens have edges that are deeply serrated. Usually the blade is symmetrical. Rarely, the blade is asymmetrical. The shoulders are normally perpendicular to the stem. Occasionally, the shoulders are at obtuse angles to the stem. On heavily resharpened specimens, the shoulders many be minimal. The stem has parallel sides in most instances. Infrequently, the sides of the stem are slightly incurvate. In form, the stem varies from square to rectangular shaped. The base is moderately concave and is thinned. No grinding is evident along the base.

Dimensions: On the North Carolina specimens, the dimensions are:

Length: Varies from 4.0 cm to 8.0 cm, with an average of 5.5 cm.

Width: Varies from 2.5 cm to 4.5 cm, with an average of 3.5 cm.

Thickness: NA

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
5440B.C.±100yrs.	Habron, Va.	SI-451	Rodgers 1968:94
5615B.C.±250yrs.	Russell Cave, Al.	I-827	Griffin 1974:13, 91
5745B.C.±100yrs.	Hansford, W.Va.		
5840B.C.±215yrs.	Icehouse Bottom, Tn.	GX4123	Chapman 1977:163-164
5860B.C.±175yrs.	Patrick, Tn.	GX4121	Chapman 1977:163-164

Material: In North Carolina, the Stanly Stemmed was made of porphyritic rhyolite and andesite.

General Distribution: The Stanly Stemmed has been found in Virginia, Alabama, West Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AB183	NA	NA	NA

Comments: Coe sees the larger variants of the Stanly Stemmed sharing many attributes with the Savannah River Stemmed (1964:35). At the other end of the temporal scale, he feels that there are similarities with the broader, less serrated variants of the Kirk. He, also, sees a probable link to the earlier Kanawha Stemmed (cited in Broyles 1971:59).

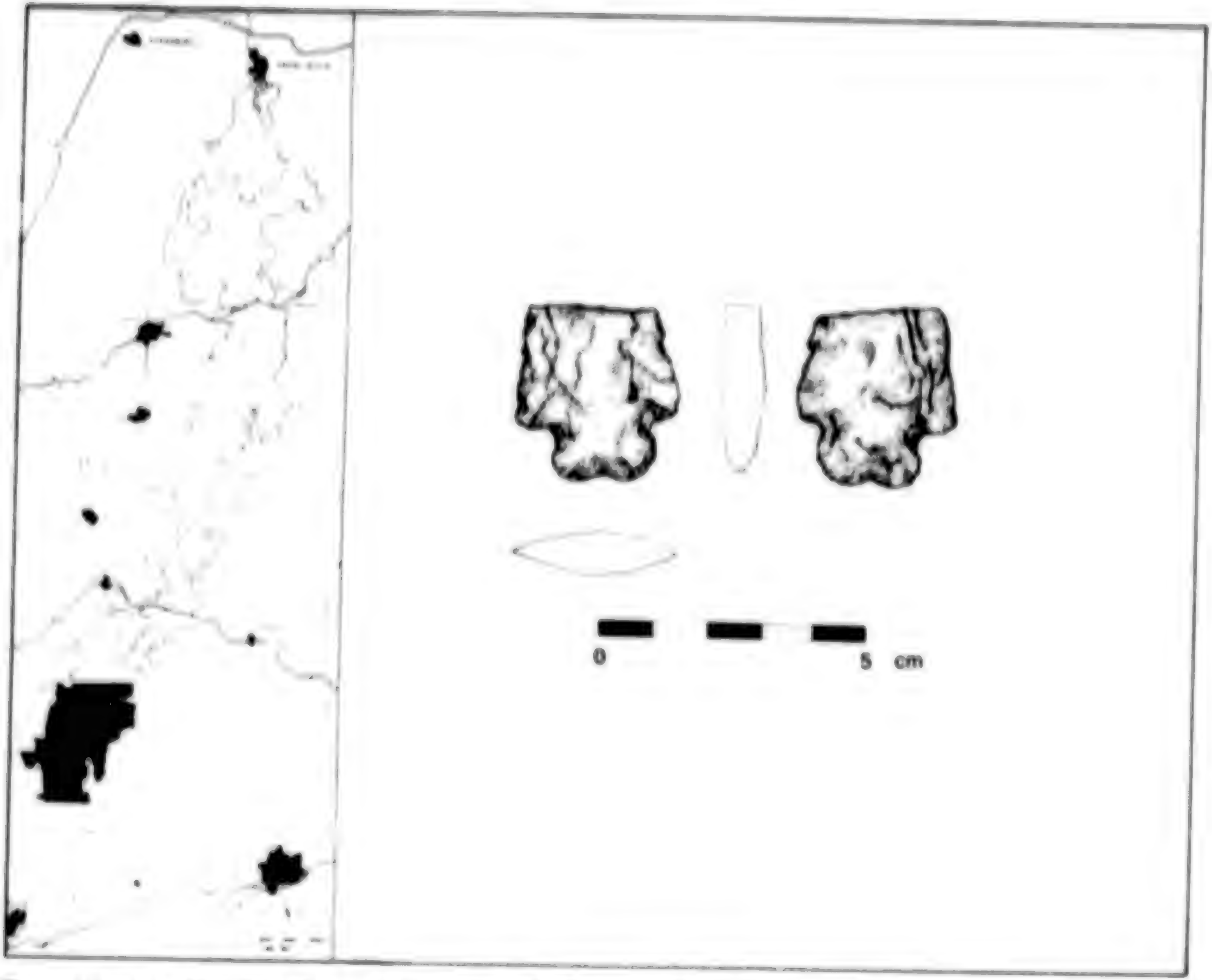


Figure A2.43. Distribution Map and Illustration: Stanly Stemmed.

STEUBENVILLE

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:50-51.

Description: Refer to the discussion on Fox Creek.

Dimensions: Measurements for the type specimens from the Upper Ohio River Valley were not listed in Ritchie.

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
2170B.C.±220 yrs.	Globe Hill, W.Va.		Murphy 1977
2270B.C.±300 yrs.	Steubenville, W.Va.		Crane and Griffin 1958:1119

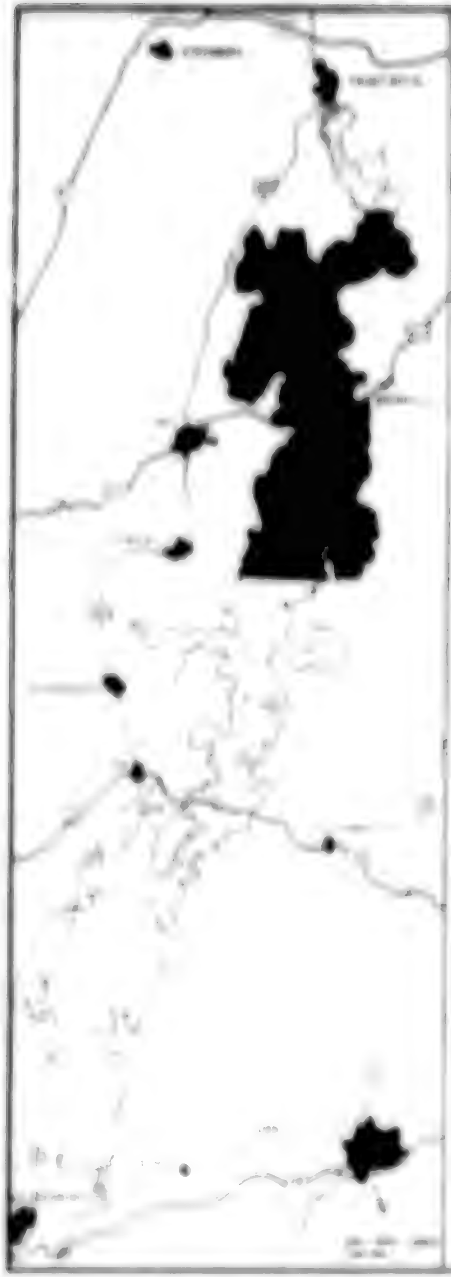
Material: Lithic materials for the Upper Ohio River Valley type specimens were not described in Ritchie.

General Distribution: This point type is known from the upper Ohio River drainage.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA2 (MD174)	1	NA	Foss 1979a:66-68
44PA185 (PA118)	1	NA	Foss 1979a:61-63

Comments: A type description and dimensions for "Steubenville" points are also provided in Stephenson et al. (1963) for the Accokeek Creek Site in Maryland. Given the ongoing discussions on whether such points are actually Woodland Fox Creek-like points along the eastern seaboard or Late Archaic Steubenville-like points, it is uncertain to which temporal sub-period his classification of undated artifacts actually belongs.



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE
FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A2.44. Distribution Map: Steubenville.

SUSQUEHANNA BROAD

Basic Reference: Ritchie 1971:53-54.

Description: The Susquehanna Broad is a small to medium sized point with a nearly equilaterally to broadly isosceles triangular blade. The lateral edges are slightly incurvate or straight. The shoulders are pointed to rounded and merge at obtuse angles to the stem. The side notches are relatively wide and moderately deep. The base is expansive. The corners are pointed, narrowly rounded, or nearly barbed. The base varies from slightly incurvate to more distinctly so to straight. On several of the illustrated specimens, the base dips downward at one corner. The base ranges from nearly as wide as the shoulders to considerably narrower. The cross section is ovoid. Edge retouch typically is unifacial. Basal grinding is usually present.

Dimensions:

Length: Varies from 2.5 cm to 20.3 cm, with most being between 3.8 cm and 10.2 cm.

Width: Usually 1/2 or less of the length.

Thickness: Varies from 0.5 cm to 1.0 cm.

Dimensions (cm) of Shenandoah National Park Specimens:

Site	Specimen No.	Length	Width	Thickness
44AR109	N326 E842 6-1	5.19p	2.92	0.81

(Note: p, Partial Measurement.)

Age:

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
1180B.C.±65 yrs.	Zawatski, N.Y.	DIC-351	Calkin & Miller 1977:311
1210B.C.±100 yrs.			Ritchie 1969:157
1640B.C.±80 yrs.	Zimmerman, Pa.		Kinsey 1972:412

Material: In Pennsylvania, most of the reported specimens are made of rhyolite. In New York, local flints are common.

General Distribution: This type has been reported from eastern Pennsylvania and New York.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44AR109	1	Quartzite	Inashima 1989:Chap. 5

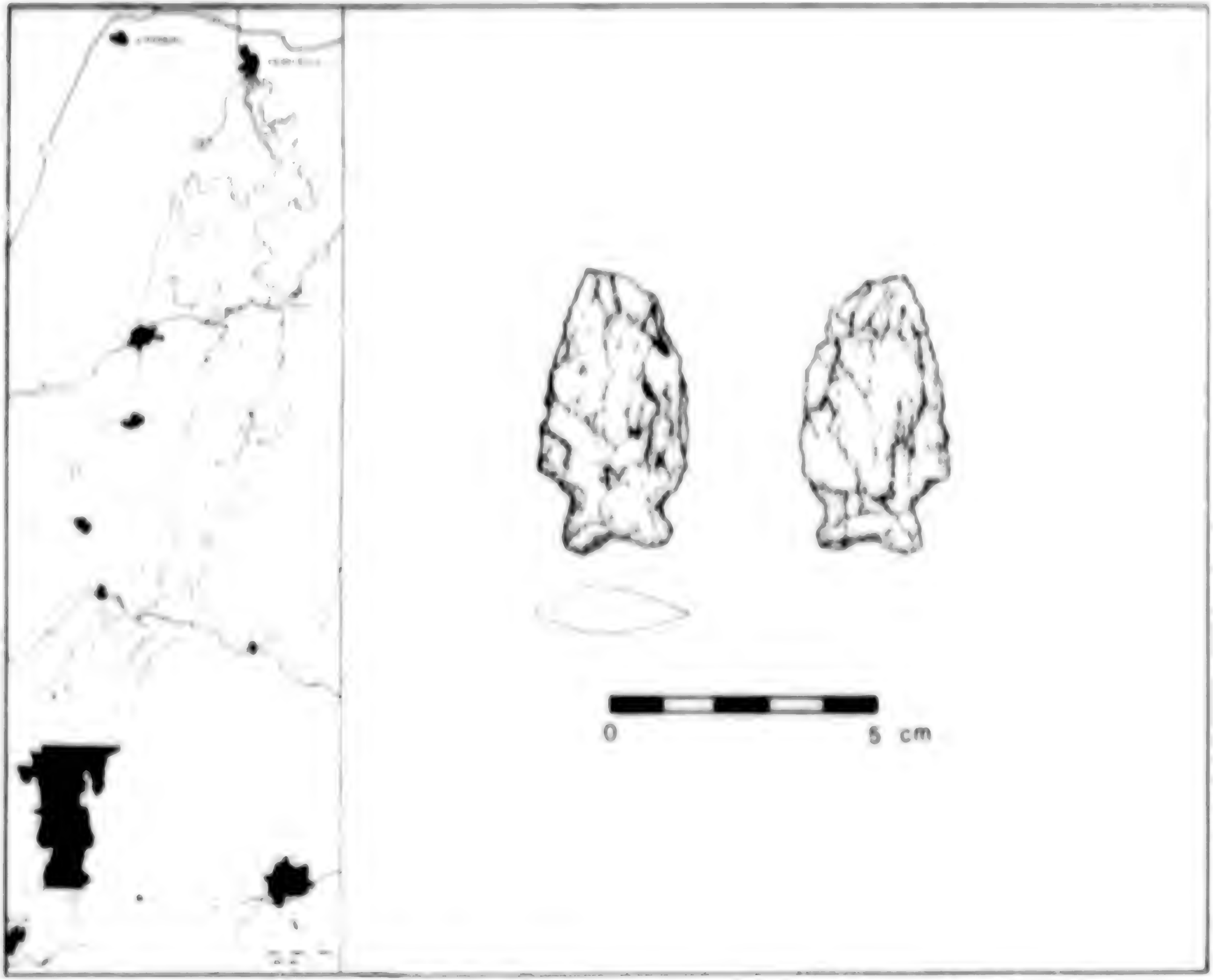


Figure A2.45. Distribution Map and Illustration: Susquehanna Broad.

VERNON

Basic Reference: Stephenson et al. 1963:144, Plate XXIV.

Description: The Vernon is a short and relatively thick side-notched point. The blade is commonly a broad isosceles triangle. The sides vary from slightly excurvate to slightly incurvate. Sometimes, the tip of the blade is off center and the sides are unevenly knapped. The shoulders are distinct, but relatively narrow. The shoulders join the stem at either right or obtuse angles. The corners of the base vary from faintly rounded to angled. The base is usually straight but may be either slightly concave or slightly convex. The width of the base is less than that of the shoulders. The cross section of the blade is thick and crude.

Dimensions: The specimens from the Accokeek Creek Site, Maryland have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 2.4 cm to 4.9 cm, with an average of 3.7 cm.

Width: Varies from 1.6 cm to 3.0 cm, with an average of 2.3 cm.

Thickness: Varies from 0.6 cm to 1.3 cm, with an average of 1.0 cm.

Stem Height: Varies from one-third to two-fifths of the total length.

Age: Stratigraphically, the Vernon has been recovered below the Holmes point type at the Fraser Site, Md. and below the Susquehanna Broadspear point type at the Ruppert Island Site, Md. (Wesler 1983:24). This data would suggest a date earlier than c. 2000 B.C. for the Vernon.

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
3170B.C.±160yrs.	Jeffrey Rockshelter, Va.		A. Johnson 1988:172
3930B.C.±1200yrs.*	" "	"	"

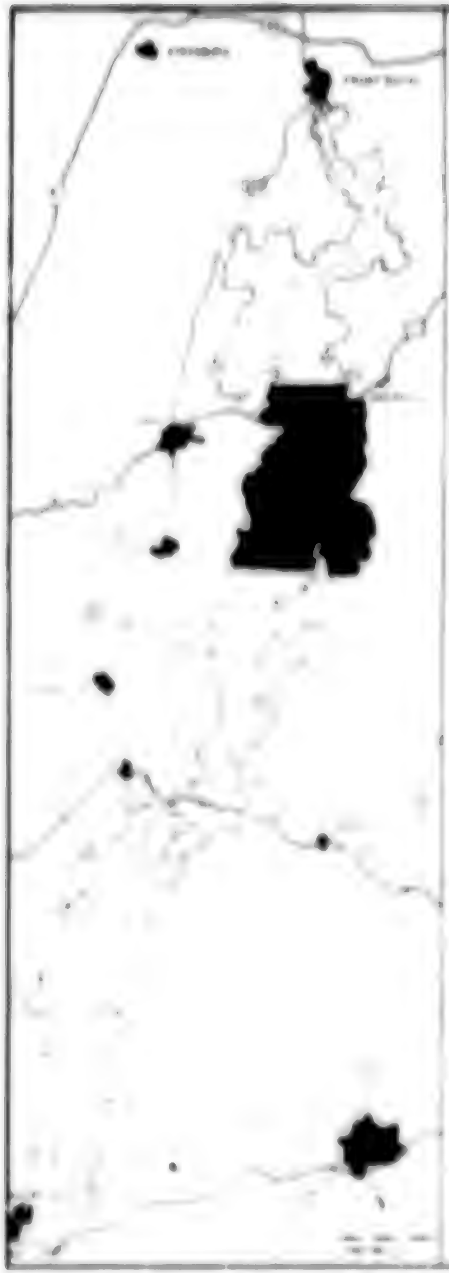
(Note: *This date is probably less reliable than the first due to the large sigma.)

Material: Three-quarters of the specimens from Accokeek Creek were quartz. The remainder were mostly quartzite, followed by a small number of shale, flint, and argillite specimens.

General Distribution: The Vernon has been identified in Maryland and Virginia.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA20(MD125)	1	Quartz	Foss 1979:60, 109



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE
FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A2.46 Distribution Map: Vernon.

YADKIN LARGE TRIANGULAR

Basic Reference: Coe 1964:45, 47, 49, 121.

Description: The Yadkin is a large and symmetrical, triangular point. The blade is usually a broad isosceles triangle. Occasionally, it is narrow. The sides of the blade are either slightly excurvate, straight, or slightly incurvate. The corners of the blade, along the base, are acutely angled. The base is relatively wide and deeply concave.

Dimensions: The specimens from North Carolina have the following dimensions:

Length: Varies from 3.0 cm to 6.0 cm, with an average of 4.1 cm.

Width: Varies from 2.0 cm to 4.0 cm, with an average of [illegible] cm.

Thickness: NA

Age: Coe places the Yadkin at circa A.D. 1200.

Date	Site	Lab. No.	Reference
A.D.1690±55yrs.	White Oak Pt., Va.		
A.D.1630±55yrs.	" "		
A.D.1540±55yrs.	" "		
A.D.1510±75yrs.	" "		
A.D.1340±55yrs.	" "		
A.D.1220±65yrs.	Huffman, Va.		
A.D.1185±65yrs.	" "		
A.D.1015±75yrs.	" "		
A.D.1005±70yrs.	White Oak Pt., Va.		
A.D. 815±70yrs.	Huffman, Va.		

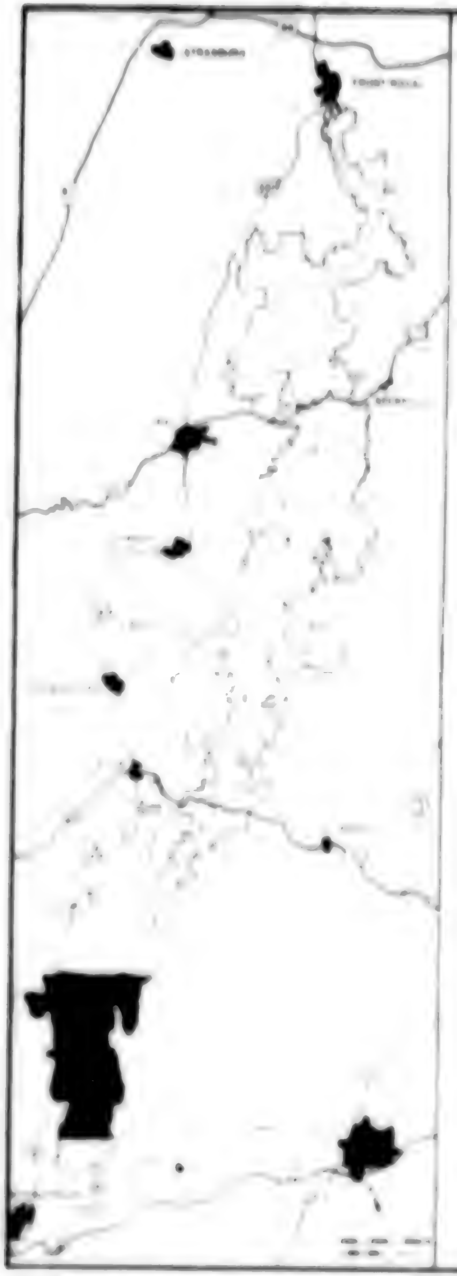
(Note: Radiocarbon dates for sites outside the Middle Atlantic region have not been listed.)

Material: In North Carolina, the Yadkin was made from rhyolite, andesite, argillite, and novaculite.

General Distribution: The Yadkin has been found throughout the Appalachian slope region from Georgia to New England.

Distribution Within Shenandoah National Park:

Site	Frequency	Material	Reference
44MA27(MD112)	1	Chert	Miller 1976:197



SPECIMEN NOT AVAILABLE

FOR ILLUSTRATION

Figure A2.47. Distribution Map: Yadkin Large.

APPENDIX 3

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SOUTH DISTRICT SITES

ALBEMARLE COUNTY

Site No.	Status of Previous Investigations	Reference
44AB77	Surface Collection	V.R.C.A. n.d.a
44AB78	Limited Excavation	Huffman 1975
44AB86	Surface Collection	V.R.C.A. n.d.a
44AB87	Limited Excavation	Fenn 1979a:91-92
44AB107	Surface Collection	V.R.C.A n.d.a
44AB180	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1985a
44AB183	Excavation	Inashima¹
44AB184	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:176-177
44AB185	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:117-118
44AB186	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:191
44AB227	Surface Collection	Inashima¹
44AB228	Surface Collection	Inashima¹
44AB229	Surface Collection	Inashima¹
44AB231	Surface Collection	Inashima¹
44AB307	Surface Collection	Huffman et al. 1975b
44AB308	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1989:Chap. 3
44AB309	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1989:Chap. 3
44AB310	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1989:Chap. 4
44AB311	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:181-182
44AB312	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:181-182

AUGUSTA COUNTY

Site No.	Status of Previous Investigations	Reference
44AU12	NA	Holland 1960:7, 19
44AU152	Surface Collection	McLearen 1976:122
44AU153	Surface Collection	McLearen 1976:123
44AU154	Limited Excavation	Foss 1977:66-71
44AU155	Site Location	McLearen 1976:122
44AU156	Site Location	McLearen 1976:123
44AU157	Site Location	McLearen 1976:123
44AU158	Limited Excavation	Foss 1977:71-82; 1979a:112-144
44AU159	Surface Collection	McLearen 1976:123
44AU160	Site Location	McLearen 1976:123
44AU161	Surface Collection	McLearen 1976:123
44AU162	Surface Collection	McLearen 1976:124
44AU163	Site Location	McLearen 1976:124
44AU164	Surface Collection	McLearen 1976:124
44AU165	Site Location	McLearen 1976:124
44AU166	Surface Collection	Foss 1977:81-89
44AU167	Limited Excavation	Foss 1977:89-105
44AU252	Site Location	McLearen 1976:124
44AU253	Site Location	V.R.C.A. n.d.a
44AU254	Site Location	V.R.C.A. n.d.a
44AU255	Surface Collection	V.R.C.A. n.d.a
44AU256	Surface Collection	V.R.C.A. n.d.a
44AU481	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1985:Chap. 4

GREEN COUNTY

Site No.	Status of Previous Investigations	Reference
44GN[illegible]	Surface Collection	Hoffman et al. [illegible], 56-57, 59
44GN[illegible]	Surface Collection	Hoffman et al. [illegible], 55, 58
44GN61	Excavation	Inashima 1989:Chap. [illegible]
44GN76	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1984b
44GN77	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1985b
44GN78	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:[illegible]
44GN79	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:162
44GN81	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1989:Chap. [illegible]
44GN[illegible]	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:[illegible]
44GN[illegible]	Surface Collection	Inashima 1989:App. [illegible]

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Site No.	Status of Previous Investigations	Reference
44RM3	Limited Excavation	Holland 1960:117
44RM96	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1985a
44RM204	Surface Collection	V.R.C.A. n.d.d
44RM205	Surface Collection	V.R.C.A. n.d.d
44RM210	Limited Excavation	Foss 1977:126-130
44RM211	Limited Excavation	Foss 1977:130-133
44RM212	Surface Collection	V.R.C.A. n.d.d
44RM213	Limited Excavation	Foss 1979a:93
44RM220	Surface Collection	Hoffman et al. 1975:16
44RM221	Limited Excavation	Foss 1979a:89-91
44RM222	Limited Excavation	Foss 1979a:82-85
44RM223	Limited Excavation	Foss 1979a:85-86
44RM224	Limited Excavation	Foss 1979a:87-88
44RM296	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:173-174
44RM297	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:162-163
44RM298	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:163-164
44RM299	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:164-165
44RM300	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:166-167
44RM301	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:167-168
44RM302	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:169
44RM303	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:170
44RM304	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:171-172
44RM305	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:160-165
44RM306	Surface Collection	Inashima 1988:160
44RM307	Surface Collection	Inashima[1]
44RM308	Surface Collection	Inashima[1]
44RM309	Surface Collection	Inashima[1]
44RM310	Surface Collection	Inashima[1]
44RM311	Surface Collection	Inashima[1]
44RM312	Surface Collection	Inashima[1]
44RM313	Surface Collection	Inashima[1]
44RM314	Surface Collection	Inashima[1]
44RM366	Limited Excavation	Inashima 1989:Chap. 4

Notes: 1. These sites will be documented in an upcoming report.

APPENDIX 4

PREHISTORIC SITES USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FIGURE 9.6

Sites Previously Reported By the University of Virginia	Sites Recorded By the National Park Service
44AB37	44AB101
	44AB105
	44AB109
	44AB111
	44AB112
44AU172	
44AU154	
44AU158	
44AU160	
44AU167	
44GN9	44GN16
44GN17	44GN17
44GN12	44GN18
44GN13	44GN21
	44GN22
44MA3	44MA61
44MA7	44MA64
44MA16	44MA67
44MA18	
44MA20	
44MA21	
44MA27	
44MA28	
44MA31	
44MA32	
44MA33	
44MA34	
44MA54	
44MA56	
44PA156	44PA169
44PA161	44PA172
44PA189	44PA176
44RM119	44RM219
44RM141	44RM224
44RM220	
44RM221	
44RM222	
44WR330	

APPENDIX S

64GN92

Introduction

The purpose of Appendix Five is to describe a number of artifacts which were previously collected by non-archeological means from [illegible]. This site lies within the South District of Shenandoah National Park. It is located geographically near 44GN78 and 44GN79. Previous surface collection yielded quartzite debitage at 44GN79 and quartzite debitage and a Guilford Blade at 44GN78. The latter artifact dates to c. 4000 B.C. More recently in the spring of 1989, an Early Archaic bifurcate point base of black flint was recovered nearby.

The present collection (Table A5.1) totals 33 artifacts. These items include 10 bifacially knapped artifacts, 2 cores, 3 drills, 2 end scrapers, 9 flakes, 5 projectile points, and 1 projectile point preform. An unidentified pebble item is also contained. By lithic material, the assemblage includes 15 quartzite, 1 quartz, 6 chert, 5 unidentified, and 1 slate.

Bifaces

The collection contains 10 bifacially knapped artifacts. Tip fragments account for 2 quartz, 2 quartzite, and 1 unidentified material specimens. Other fragments account for 1 quartz, 1 chert, and 2 quartzite specimens.

The first biface (16) is a thick tip fragment (Figure A5.1). This artifact is made of a mixed white, cloudy, and clear brown quartz. Its cross section is bi-convex. Medium sized flake scars occur along the edges. Both surfaces have been knapped. The tip exhibits a flat, narrow ovate former striking platform. This tip represents an advanced stage of a large biface. Its measurements are partial length, 3.81 cm; maximum fragment width, 2.45 cm; and maximum fragment thickness, 1.35 cm.

The second biface (17) is made of a black cherty (?) material (Figure A5.1). This artifact is a distal fragment of a large biface. The distal end retains a narrow, ovate striking platform. One surface has two large remnant flake scars which run the length of the biface. These flakes were apparently struck while the biface was part of an earlier core. The edge knapping along this surface is limited. The flake scars are mostly medium sized and restricted to one edge. The other surface exhibits small to medium flake scars along both edges. Some minor retouch is also evident along the edges of the latter surface. This surface has a rounded cross section. The dimensions are partial length, 5.11 cm; maximum width, 3.8[illegible] cm; and maximum thickness, 1.33 cm. The overall cross section is bi-convex. This artifact represents an intermediate to advanced stage, large biface.

TABLE A1.1. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM [illegible] BY MATERIAL

	MATERIAL					
ARTIFACT CATEGORY	Chert	Quartz	Quartzite	Basalt	Unidentified	SUB-TOTAL
Biface	2	4	3		1	10
Core	1		1			2
Drill		1				1
Endscraper	1					1
Flake		1	7		1	9
Projectile Point			3	1	1	5
Proj. Pt. Preform			1			1
SUB-TOTAL	4	7	[illegible]	1	3	
					TOTAL	[illegible]

The third biface (15) is made of a heat damaged and patinated gray chert (Figure A5.1). The artifact is squat in shape. Its cross section is flattened. One end is incurvate. The sides are broadly rounded and expand outward from this end. The tip is set asymmetrically to the incurvate end. The incurvate end has been thinned from both surfaces by the removal of a single flake. One lateral edge exhibits small scars. The other lateral edge is also thinned. Neither edge, however, is well knapped. A faint medial ridge remains on one surface. The biface measures 3.26 cm from one end to the other. The maximum width is [illegible] cm and the maximum thickness at the center is [illegible] cm.

The fourth biface is a white quartz tip fragment. Its cross section is a flattened plano convex. The regime and quality of knapping indicate that the fragment represents an advanced stage of a medium to large biface. The tip's measurements are fragment width, [illegible] cm; fragment length, [illegible] cm; and thickness, [illegible] cm.

The fifth biface is a large gray quartzite tip fragment. The regime and quality of knapping indicate an intermediate to advanced stage [illegible]. The cross section is an asymmetrical, flattened plano-convex. Small flake scars occur across both surfaces and along all lateral edges. The fragment is snapped at an oblique angle to the medial axis. The fragment's measurements are partial length, [illegible] cm; maximum width, [illegible] cm; and maximum thickness, [illegible] cm.

The sixth biface is a high quality white quartz fragment. The fragment is [illegible] at one end and [illegible] section. The cross section is [illegible]. [illegible] along the lateral edge. The fragment measurements are maximum width, [illegible] cm; fragment length, [illegible] cm; and maximum fragment thickness, [illegible] cm.

The seventh biface is a fragment made of a [illegible] white quartz. The fragment [illegible] the longitudinal axis along the [illegible] end. The edges [illegible] are [illegible] by medium sized flake scars. Both surfaces have been knapped. Along the lateral edge, a possible rudimentary shoulder [illegible]. The overall configuration is [illegible]. This fragment represents an intermediate to advanced stage of a small to medium sized biface. Its measurements are partial length, [illegible] cm; partial stem height, [illegible] cm; partial width, [illegible] cm; and maximum thickness, 1.04 cm. The cross section is thick and flattened.

The eighth biface is made from a large, light gray quartzite flake. The knapping which has been done suggests the distal end of a blade. One of the sides exhibits a snap fracture. The opposite edge and both surfaces exhibit knapping. A partial, pointed shoulder occurs along the knapped side. The proximal end is fractured at an oblique angle, with the upper end pointed toward the lateral edge which has been knapped. This fragment represents an intermediate stage of a medium sized biface. Its dimensions are partial length, 4.07 cm; partial width, 2.19 cm; and maximum thickness, 0.94 cm. The cross section is flattened.

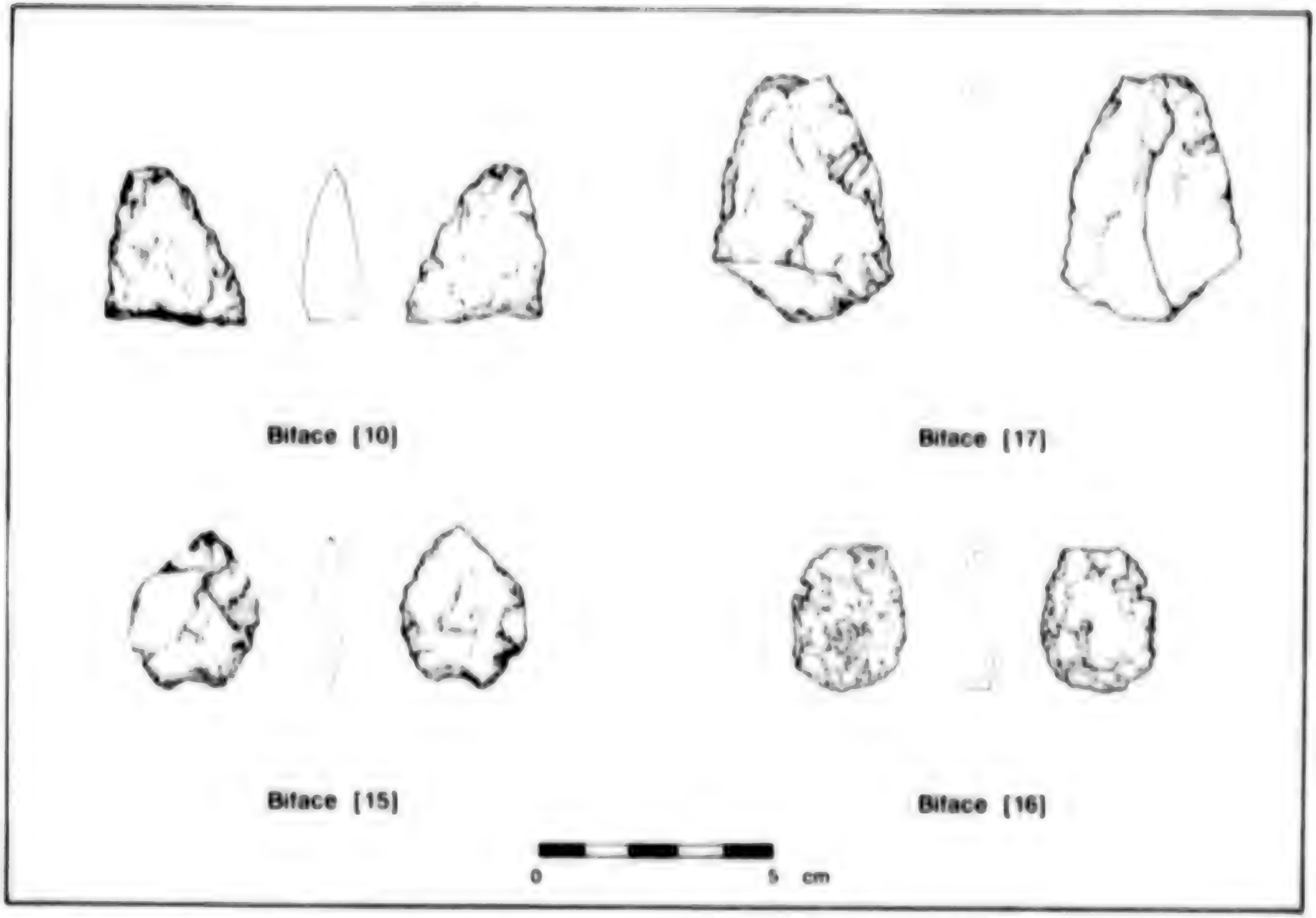


Figure A5.1. Selected Bifaces from 44GN92.

The ninth biface is made from a light gray quartzite flake. A striking platform remains at one end. The sides are expansive away from this end. The lateral edges and both surfaces exhibit knapping. The knapping outlines a symmetrical biface form. The opposite end has two fracture planes which converge to a point forming a flatten triangle with the base of the "blade." The biface's measurements are length, 3.53 cm; maximum width, 2.75 cm; "stem" height, 0.58 cm; and maximum thickness, 0.79 cm. The striking platform measures 1.29 cm by 0.51 cm. The cross section is flattened.

The tenth biface (16) is made of a streaked dark gray chert (Figure A5.1). This artifact is roughly circular in outline. Cortex occurs at one end and along a portion of one side. The end and side opposite the cortex is well-knapped to a fine bifacial edge. A pot lid fracture occurs on one surface. The general form suggests that this artifact may represent an early preparation stage for the manufacture of a formally shaped scraper. Its dimensions are maximum length, 3.16 cm; maximum width, 2.42; and maximum thickness, 0.72 cm. The cross section is plano-convex.

Core

Cores are represented by two artifacts. The first specimen (13) is a small chert core (Figure A5.2). The core retains portions of [illegible] cortex. The chert is primarily a dark, almost black with streaks of gray. Patination is evident on the surface. The core is chunky and is approximately triangular in outline. Large flake scars occupy about half of the surface. No single, directional pattern is evident in the knapping. The present form of the core appears to have been dictated by its parent form when originally found. The core's maximum dimensions are length, 3.46 cm; width, 3.39 cm; and thickness, 1.62 cm.

A former core is represented by a lanceolate shaped, dark gray quartzite flake. This flake retains a striking platform at each end. Near one end, a bulge or apex occurs along one surface. Large flake scars are also evident at this end. The orientation and shape of the flake scars and the knapped surface suggest a "turtle-back" core. One of the lateral edges is sharp. The other is flattened. The artifact's dimensions are length, 4.44 cm; maximum width, 2.74 cm; and maximum thickness, 1.08 cm.

Drill

Two hafted drills (Figure A5.2) of similar form are included within the 44GN92 collection. The first is made of a white quartz and the second, of a translucent quartz with white streaks. Both are small in

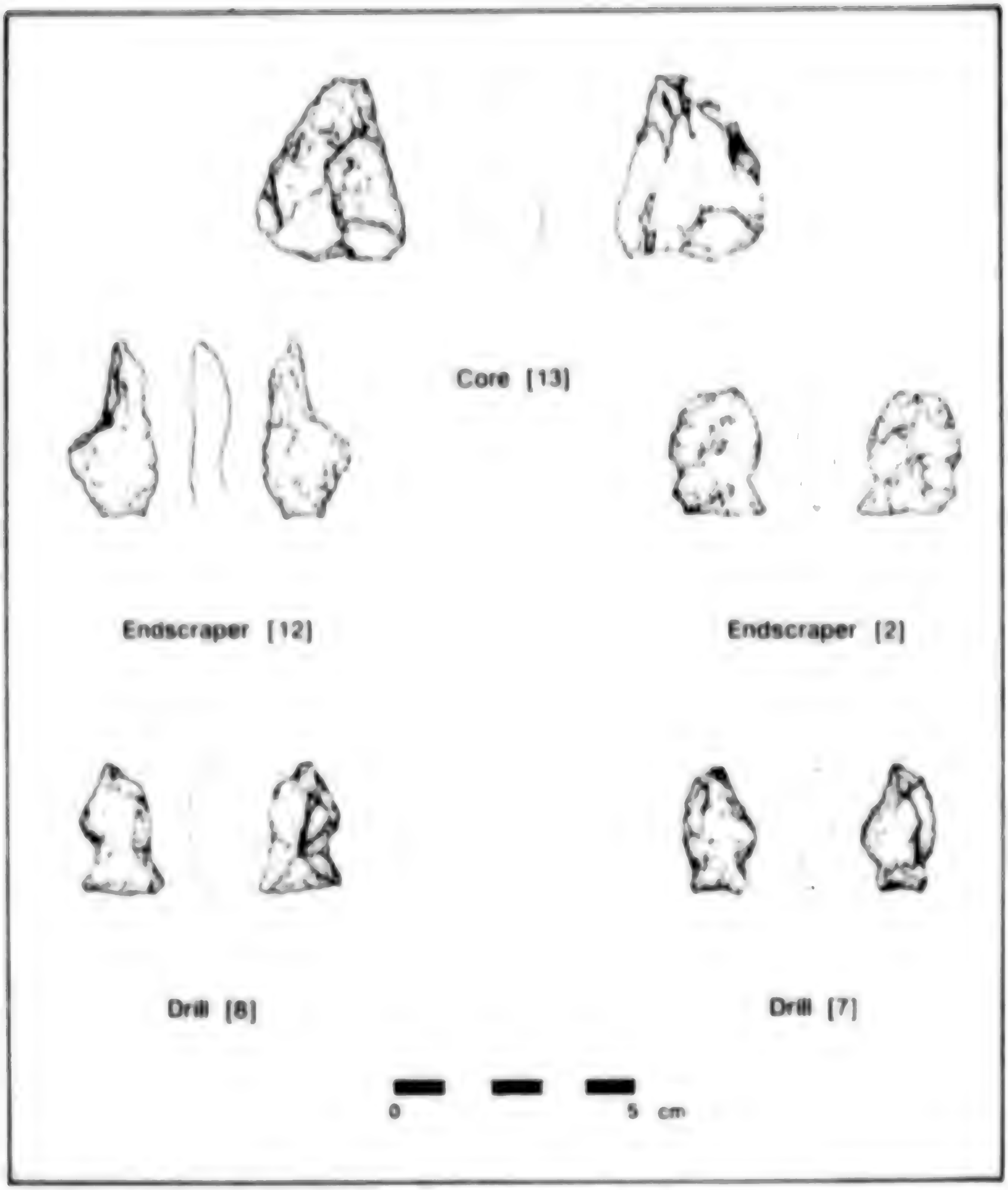


Figure A5.2. Core, Drills, and Endscrapers from 44GN92.

side, are side-notched, are asymmetrical in shape, and are relatively thick. Both artifacts have similar oblique fractures across the distal end. Along one side of the body, both have a broadly rounded shoulder; on the other side, both have a weak or almost nonexistent shoulder. The bases are expansive. On the first [7], the base is narrower than the shoulders and the base itself is incurvate. On the second [8], the base is wider than the shoulders and the base itself is straight. Both drills have been thinned from both surfaces along the basal edge. Along one surface, both drills also exhibit a deeper, triangular-shaped thinning scar. Faint grinding is present along the basal edges of both specimens. The cross sections are both bi-convex. The dimensions of the first drill are partial length, 2.66 cm; width across the shoulders, 1.61 cm; width across the side-notches, 1.17 cm; base width, 1.20 cm; stem height, [illegible] cm; and thickness between the shoulders, 0.86 cm. The dimensions of the second drill are partial length 2.47 cm; width across the shoulders, [illegible] cm; width across the side-notches, 1.31 cm; base width, [illegible] cm; stem height, [illegible] cm; and thickness between the shoulders, [illegible] cm.

Endscrapers

Endscraper [1]

The first endscraper (Figure A5.2) is a small, [illegible]-shaped fragment. It is made of a gray chert which contains dark gray specks. The blade portion has been fractured medially and about half of blade is absent. The cross section is largely plano-convex. The planar surface retains some cortex and is worked only along the edges. Both the edges and surface of the convex surface have been knapped. The blade is [illegible] toward the tip. The remainder of the intact lateral edge is straight. The artifact increases in thickness toward the [illegible] end. Its longitudinal section as well as its overall configuration suggest an endscraper. The scraper's dimensions are width, [illegible] cm; partial length, 1.55 cm; maximum thickness, 0.75 cm; width of the narrow end, [illegible] cm; and thickness near the intact end, [illegible] cm. A large [illegible] lid fracture occurs above the small end. This fracture measures approximately 1.26 cm by 0.94 cm.

Endscraper [2]

The second endscraper (Figure A5.2) is a small, hafted scraper. The scraper is made of a swirled, dark and light gray chert. Cortex material is evident along the base. The distribution of cortex material along the base as well as in the crevices of the flake scars suggest that the parent source was a small rock.

The distal end of the blade is mildly incurvate and has been knapped from one surface only. The lateral sides are roundly ex-urvate. Along one side, the shoulder is broadly rounded. Along the other side, the shoulder is shallow, but somewhat more distinct. The stem is side-notched. The base is expansive. One corner is tanged. The other corner has fractured [illegible] the [illegible] material. The base is wider than the shoulders even with the one fractured corner. The base itself is straight. The cross section is a relatively thick, bi-convex.

The endscraper's dimensions are length, 2.53 cm; width across the shoulders, 2.01 cm; width across the side-notches, 1.67 cm; partial base width, 2.05 cm; thickness across the shoulders, 0.78 cm; and stem height, 1.09 cm.

Flake

Nine flakes are included within the [illegible] collection. Of these, one is quartz, seven are quartzite, and one is an unidentified black lithic. All of the flakes are relatively large in size, reflecting perhaps collector bias. All of the flakes except for one of the quartzite exhibit striking platforms.

The early and intermediate stages of biface reduction from large quartzite forms are reflected in the debitage. The large sizes of four of the flakes indicate an early, post-decortication process. This level is further indicated by the absence of distinctive flake scars on the dorsal surfaces of these flakes, their termination at hinge fractures, and the large size of their striking platforms. Intermediate knapping stages are indicated by the size and the pattern of the flake scars on the dorsal surfaces of two of the flakes.

Projectile Points

Introduction

Within the assemblage, five projectile points were found. These points included an Otter Creek-like, a slender variety of the Savannah River Stemmed, a small variety of the Savannah River Stemmed, an untyped side-notched, and an untyped stemmed. These points ranged in age from c. 4000 B.C. to c. 1500 B.C.

Otter Creek-like (1)

One specimen (Figure A5.1) exhibits physical attributes similar to those of the Otter Creek projectile point type (Ritchie 1971:40-41). This artifact is made of a gray quartzite. The tip segment of the blade is absent. The blade forms an isosceles triangle. The lateral sides are straight. Along one side, the shoulder is distinct and is perpendicular to the stem. Along the other side, the shoulder has been reworked into a uniform transition from blade to stem; the lower segment of the stem below this transition is absent. The blade's cross section is plano-convex. The blade is relatively thin. The stem is side-notched. The extant notch is [illegible]. The corner is expansive and is tanged. The end of the tang has been fractured. The base is faintly incurvate. The basal edge has been ground. This specimen's dimensions are partial length, [illegible] cm; width along the reworked shoulders, 2.15 cm; partial width across the side-notch, 1.61 cm; partial width across the base, 1.47 cm; partial stem height, 1.08 cm; and thickness between the shoulders, 0.67 cm. This projectile point type has been dated (Kinsey 1972:401-402) as early as 4600 B.C.±180 years (Sylvan Lake Site, New York).

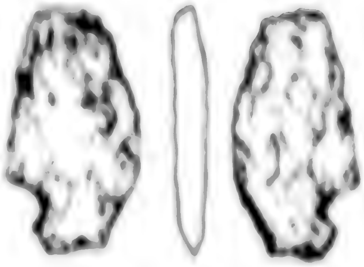
Savannah River Stemmed, [illegible] Variety (1)

One projectile point (Figure A7.[illegible]) within the collection possesses physical attributes similar to those of the Savannah River Stemmed, [illegible] Variety (Coe 1964:44-45, Figure 38). This point is made of a purple argillaceous shale which contains white deposits and streaks. The lithic material, also, contains small deposits of an unidentified, shiny mineral. The material is hard and compact and exhibits minor "plating" along the edges.

The tip segment is absent. The blade is asymmetrical. One side is excurvate and the other side is incurvate. The lateral edges are crudely defined. The blade is thick and appears incompletely thinned. The cross section is [illegible]. The shoulders are weakly formed. Along the excurvate side of the blade, the shoulder is shallow and merges into the stem. Along the incurvate side, the shoulder is a slight, rounded [illegible] which curves into the stem. The shoulder along this side is situated higher than the other. The stem has slightly [illegible] sides and weakly expansive corners. The corners angle inward toward the base. The stem appears rectangular, but is closer to being square in configuration. The base is concave and has been thinned from both surfaces. The [illegible] dimensions are partial length, [illegible] cm; width across the shoulders, [illegible] cm; width across the base, [illegible] cm; width across the middle of the stem, [illegible] cm; thickness between the shoulders, [illegible] cm; and stem height, [illegible] cm.

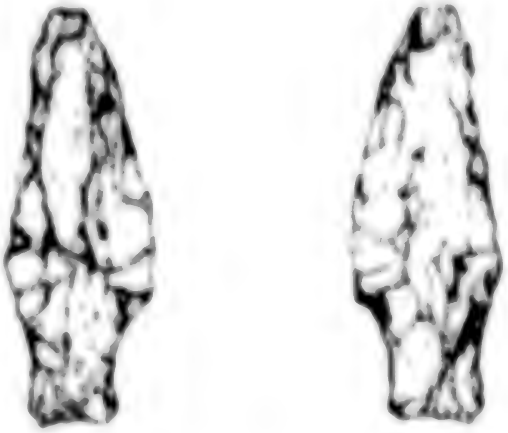
Savannah River Stemmed, Small Variety (5)

One projectile point (Figure A7.[illegible]) is similar to the Savannah River Stemmed, Small Variety. This specimen is made of a large grained, reddish-brown to brown quartzite. The blade is Christmas-tree shaped. The blade edges are irregular. Along one side, the shoulder is almost tanged. Both shoulders are distinct and meet the stem at a nearly perpendicular angle. The cross section is a flattened bi-convex. The sides of the stem are parallel. The corners are angled inwardly toward the base. The base is concave. Basal thinning is restricted to the area immediately along the edge. Thinning has occurred from both surfaces.



Otter Creek

[3]



Savannah River Stemmed, Slender Variety

[1]

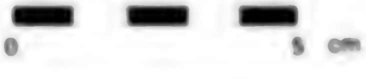


Figure A5.3. Otter Creek and Savannah River Stemmed (Slender Variety) Projectile Points from 44GN92.

The dimensions of the second specimen are length, 6.44 cm; width across the shoulders, 2.91 cm; width across the base, 0.91 cm; width across the top of the corners, 2.02 cm; thickness between the shoulders, 0.69 cm; and stem height, 1.10 cm.

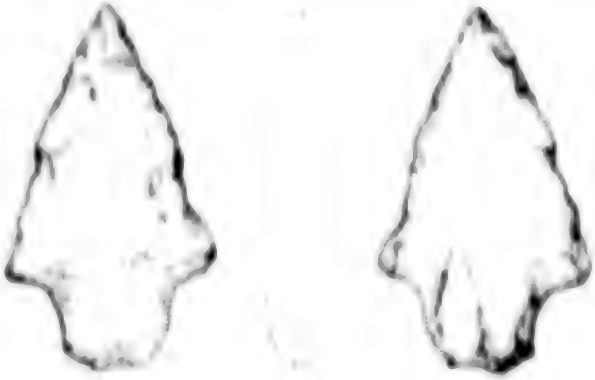
Untyped Side Notched Projectile Point (1)

One specimen (Figure A5.6) is an untyped, elongated, side-notched projectile point. This artifact is made of a gray quartzite which contains reddish brown and black inclusive patches. The blade is a long, narrow, isosceles triangle. The blade is intact except for the tip segment. The blade's lateral sides are straight. Portions of the blade surface retain unremoved protuberances. The blade is moderately thick. Its cross section is biconvex. The shoulders are shallow and merge at oblique angles into the stem.

The stem exhibits shallow side notches. Along one side, the corner is a short projection. Along the other side, the corner has been reworked so that the stem side appears almost straight. The base is straight except for the portion toward the reworked corner. Along this segment, the base angles upward toward the side notch. The base is thinned from both surfaces; the thinning is restricted to the area immediately adjacent to the edge. This specimen's dimensions are partial length, [illegible] cm; width across the shoulders, 2.6 cm; width across the side notch, [illegible] cm; width across the reworked base, [illegible] cm; height of the intact notch, [illegible] cm; and stem height, 0.91 cm.

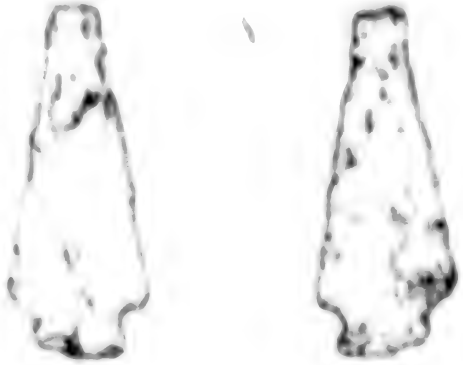
Untyped Stemmed Projectile Point (1)

This specimen (Figure A5.7) is made of a grainy, pink translucent stone. The point has a broadly elongated stemmed shape. The blade is asymmetrical. Both lateral edges are excurvate. Along one side, the blade curves smoothly into the stem. Along the other side, the edge has a shallow, broadly rounded protuberance or "shoulder." The sides of the stem are mildly convergent. The base is slightly incurvate. Small to medium sized knapping scars occur along the blade edges. The base is thinned mostly from one surface. Neither of the surfaces are fully thinned. They retain small fracture termini and ridges. The point's dimensions are length, 5.75 cm; width across the shoulders, 2.87 cm; thickness between the shoulders, 0.75 cm; and stem height, ca. 1.17 cm. The blade cross section is flattened.



Savannah River Stemmed, Small Variety

[5]



Untyped Slender Side-Notched Point

[4]

44GN92

Figure A5.4. Savannah River Stemmed (Small Variety) and Untyped Side-Notched Projectile Points from 44GN92.

Projectile Point Preform

Introduction

The collection contains three projectile point preforms. The pre-forms include 2 chert and 1 quartzite.

Projectile Point Preform [11]

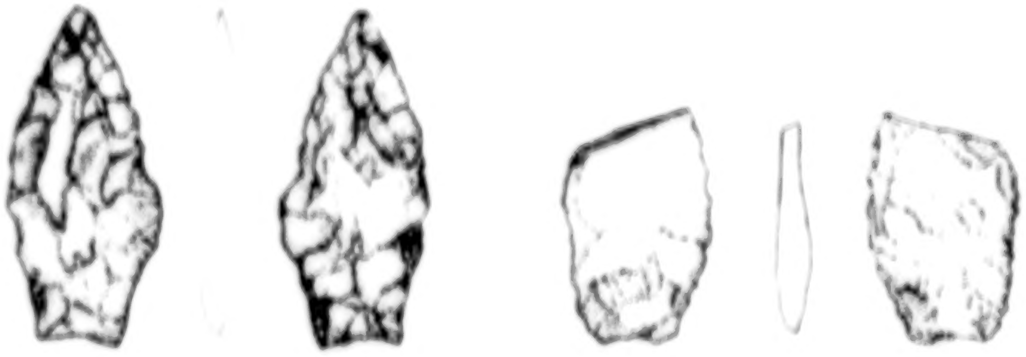
The first preform (Figure A5.5) is made of a gray quartzite. It re-presents the proximal two-thirds of a lanceolate shaped blade. The cross section is a flattened plano-convex. The distal end has been fractured at an oblique angle across the medial axis. The planar surface exhibits minimal knapping along the lateral edges and some knapping along the base. The blade is slightly asymmetrical. One side is excurvate. The other side is roughly straight. A slight bulge occurs along the convex surface near the medial and basal end of the blade. The preform's dimensions are: partial length, 3.48 cm; maximum width, 2.71 cm; and maximum thickness, 0.63 cm. The base is faintly incurvate.

Projectile Point Preform [9]

The second preform (Figure A5.5) is made of a gray quartzite. This artifact represents the basal half of a lanceolate shaped blade. The blade edges are straight and converge slightly toward the distal tip. The cross section is plano-convex. Medium to large flake scars occur along the lateral edges. Along the convex surface, a single large flake scar has been struck from the basal edge and parallel to the medial axis. The preform's measurements are base width, 2.41 cm; partial length, 2.92 cm; and maximum thickness, 0.78 cm.

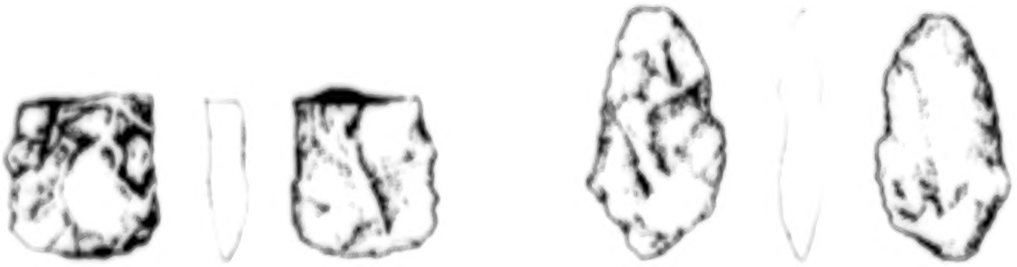
Projectile Point Preform [14]

The third preform (Figure A5.5) is made of a mixed white quartzite/quartz (?) material. It is approximately lozenge-shaped. The blade's cross section is bi-convex. Limited, medium-sized flake scars occur along the lateral edges of one surface. On the other surface, a small number of medium to large flake scars are present. The lateral edges are incompletely thinned and defined. The distal end is not fully shaped. The stem contracts to a point. On one surface, an irregular ridge re-mains. The preform's measurements are length, 4.31 cm; width across the shoulders, 2.51 cm; thickness across the shoulders, 0.88 cm; and stem height, 0.86 cm and 1.25 cm.



Untyped Stemmed Point [6]

Projectile Point Preform [11]



Projectile Point Preform [9]

Projectile Point Preform [14]

Figure A5.5. Untyped Stemmed Projectile Point and Projectile Point Preforms from 44GN92.

Undefined

A final item [18] of undefined nature is present within the assemblage. This item is a cobble made of a coarsely grained, dark gray/purple stone. Both ends of the stone are flattened. Its cross section is bi-convex. Possible rough knapping scars occur along one portion of its circumference. Some smoothing occurs on the surface opposite the "scars." The stone's measurements are length, 6.77 cm; maximum width, 5.55 cm; and maximum thickness, 2.53 cm. The two ends are 3.98 cm by 2.23 cm and 1.68 cm by 0.93 cm, respectively.

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